THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 15. [redacted] POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MARCH 8th 1921.
$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF MILLINERY and BLOUSES

Untold prices in Trimmed Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Half Price--To Clear

See our $10.00 Hat for $5.00.

Ladies' Blouses

We are showing wonderful values in Georgette and Crepe de Chene, some Voile Waists included, $12.00 for $8.90: $8.50 to $9.00 for $5.90.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 715 BRANCHES — 1920

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

THE ROAD FROM THE FARM TO THE BANK SHOULD BE WELL WORN

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank employees are pledged to secrecy about the business of every customer.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE ....$ 40,268.20

TOTAL RESOURCES..... ....$600,000.000

LIVE STOCK

Loans to purchase Pure Bred Sires made to responsible farmers, at lowest current rates.

Habits

SPENDING is a habit easily acquired but difficult to relinquish. The saving habit is just as easy to acquire, and, once formed, is not readily given up.

Our Savings Dept. helps to make it easy for you to become thrifty.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 338

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $8,360,537.09.

NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE - - MANAGER
BRANCHES ALSO AT BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON, KINGSTON AND MELROSE

PAINT

Spring is here. Brighten your premises with a coat of Paint. We have

WHITE LEAD, BOILED OIL, VARNISHES, AND STAINS

MAPLE LEAF READY-MIXED PAINT

FLOGLAZE FOR FLOORS

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Fish for Lent.

We have fresh Haddock, Salmon, White Fish, Oysters in glass jars, Finnan Haddie.

THE MARKET MEAT SHOP.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat.; First class Workmen; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call. **J. N. Osborne.**

MOSCOW.

On Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, a large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Milsap and presented the latter with a purse of over $55, in recognition of her services as organist in the Methodist church of this pace. Mrs. Milsap recently resigned this position which she ably held for over twenty-five years.

On Thursday, Feb. 24th, a variety shower was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samson King in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil King.

On Saturday, Feb. 26th, Miss Florence Allen entertained a number of young people.

Recent visitors were: Misses Grace and Florence Huffman, at M. Huffman's; Miss Evelyn McKim and Gladys Asselstine at R. E. Asselstine's; H. Huffman with his son at Napanee.

Were you lucky enough to get a Brownie or a Kodak for Xmas? For best results use only Kodak film. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Ellen Gollinger, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Ellen Gollinger, late of the village of Selby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, a married woman, deceased, who died on or about the 31st day of January, A.D., 1921, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for William John Gollinger and Christopher Thompson, executors of the last will and testament of the said Ellen Gollinger, deceased, on or before the TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1921, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptios, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said Twentieth day of March, A.D. 1921, the said executors may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.
Dated this 14th day of Feb., 1921.
12-d

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW.

Notice is hereby given that a By-law was passed by the Council of the County of Lennox and Addington on the 26th day of January, 1921, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $30,000.00 for the purpose of paying the County's proportion of expenditure on construction of the Provincial Highway in the County of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Highway Act, and that such By-Law was registered in the Registry Office in the County of Lennox and Addington on the 3rd day of February, 1921. Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Dated the 4th day of February, 1921.
11-d

Wholesale and Retail

—Dealer in—

HAY, STRAW, All kinds of Grain. FLOUR, FEED.

All kinds of Field Seeds at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SEED CORN

Guaranteed Very Cheap.

Car of wire fencing and gates at specially reduced prices. See me first before selling or buying elsewhere.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

"THE LATEST OUT."

It was midnight on the ocean,
Not a street-car was in sight,
The sun was shining brightly
And it rained all day that night.

'Twas a winter's day in summer
The sky was raining glass,
And a barefoot boy with shoes on,
Stood sitting in the grass.

It was evening and the rising sun
Was setting in the West,
The little fishes in the trees
Were huddled in their nest.

The rain was pouring down in drops,
The moon was shining bright,
And everything that could be seen
Was hidden out of sight.

While the organ peeled potatoes,
Lard was rendered by the choir,
While the sexton rang the dishcloth,
Someone set the church on fire.

Holy smoke! the preacher shouted,
In the rush he lost his hair,
Now his head resembles heaven,
For their is no parting there.

BETHEL.

The young people of the Anglican church are practicing for a play to be given in the near future.

Mrs. Walter Higgs and Miss Mae Hamilton were recent guests of Mrs. J. M. Jaynes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alkenbrack attended the Kingston market.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Salisbury, Miss Daisy, also Mr. and Mrs. Will Jackson attended the oyster supper at Colebrook given by the Ladies' Aid Society.

Lawrence Sheffel and sister, Blennett, took tea at Fred McWilliams' recently.

Mr. and Mrs. William McWilliams spent a couple of days the guests of her sister, Mrs. Mary Alkenbrack, Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Keyes and wife, Colebrook, were recent visitors at Robert Galbraith's.

Mrs. Charles Emberly was in Kingston for treatment.

Mrs. Walter Higgs, Napanee, spent a few days in this neighborhood, renewing acquaintances.

One of our young men, in the person of "Joe" Lewis, was married on Wednesday, March 2nd, to Miss Beatrice Riddle, of Colebrooke. They went to New York on their wedding tour.

Calvin Allen, Moscow, was at Clarence Allen's recently.

—AN—

INTERESTING EVENING

IN TRINITY SUNDAY SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

MONDAY, MARCH 14TH 1921

Lantern Slides of Labrador and Newfoundland, with descriptive explanation of same, interspersed with Musical Programme.

Everybody welcome.

Silver Collection at the door.

YARKER.

Miss Helen Bell, Belleville, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Burgess.

Mrs. Roy Skinner and son, Mac, are home from Toronto and intend spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Winters.

The members of the Ladies' Aid, with their husbands, spent a jolly evening at the home of Stanley Freeman and were treated to an oyster supper.

Mrs. J. B. Sanderson is on the sick list.

Miss Lizzie Babcock has sold her property to R. T. Hyland, who will move in shortly. Miss Babcock will take an apartment in the terrace on Front street.

Mrs. Graham and granddaughter, Napanee, visiting at the home of R. S. Burgess, have returned to Napanee.

Holland and McFarlane, general merchants, are having a ten day sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were entertained at tea at Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson's.

Quite a number attended the sale of Stanley Emberleys on Wednesday.

The Benjamin Company have finished sawing logs until a later date, as they intend starting the basket factory.

Mrs. Geo. Deare and A. VanLuven are not much improved in health. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Michael VanLuven, Murvale, spent a day with his brother, A. VanLuven, who is on the sick list. Mr. VanLuven is the oldest resident of Yarker.

Mrs. Hugh Cambridge is on the sick list suffering from la grippe.

The ladies of Yarker and Colebrook intend organizing a Rebecca Lodge here in the near future.

Manly Foster has finished drawing his logs and wood.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Burgess and Mrs. Graham, Napanee, and Miss Florence Goslin spent Sunday at Arthur Middleton's.

A new piece of road which is being built between Front and Station streets is well under way.

Joseph Lewis and Miss Beatrice Riddell were quietly married at the parsonage here by Rev. Mr. Everson.

WALLACE'S have secured the agency for the famous Armand's Cold Cream Face Powder. It is said to be the largest selling face powder in New York City.

CAMDEN EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Perry, Napanee, at Clarence Boulton's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGarvey left last week for Point Anne.

James Saul, Toronto, spent a day recently with his sister, Mrs. James Robinson.

Miss E. McGaughey spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamilton, Lapum's West.

Mrs. L. L. Williams visited her sister, Mrs. M. Orser, Harrowsmith.

Mr. Thompson, proprietor of Camden East cheese factory, was in the village on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. Jackson is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Wagar, Switzerville, were with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, on Monday last.

Peter Fairbairn and sister, Newburgh, at J. W. Perry's recently.

STELLA.

The islanders have been filling their ice houses and doing other teaming while the ice is in good condition.

There passed to rest at her old home on the bay shore on Thursday morning February 17th, one of the township's oldest and respected residents in the person of Miss Mary Ann Speers. The late Miss Speers was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alex Speers. Deceased was a Presbyterian in religion, a member of St. Paul's church. She was eighty-seven years of age. One sister, Miss Ellen Speers, and one brother, Alexander Speers, are left to mourn. The largely attended funeral was held on Saturday, at 10 a.m., from the residence to the W. M. church, where service was conducted by Rev. W. McCree, thence to Glenwood vault.

Good prices were realizer at W. A. Brown's auction sale of farm stocks and implements, also at G. T. Howard's auction sale of farm stock and implements.

Edwin Patterson, Cleveland, O., spent a few days with relatives here recently.

TAMWORTH.

A meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, Tamworth, on Monday, February 28th, for the purpose of completing the Union according to the co-operative plan of the congregations of the congregations of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Tamworth, Marlbank and Reidville. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises conducted by Dr. Wallace, of Kingston, who then called on Rev. W. P. Rogers, President of the Conference, to take the chair and asked Rev. A. J. Wilson, secretary of the co-operative committee, to act as the secretary of the meeting. Mr. Rogers gave an account of the movement for union as it is being worked out in the Bay of Quinte Conference and the Kingston Presbytery, and explained the constitution on which such a union is based. The resolution uniting the congregations was then adopted by a standing vote which carried unanimously. The organization of the new Official Board was then completed and after some questions had been answered regarding matters of interest to the united congregations it was carried that the union go into effect forthwith.

Russell Shier, wife and family, of Winnipeg, are visiting his parents.

George Reid, of Belleville, was in town on Wednesday last.

Sanford Silver met with a painful accident near his home on Monday last, falling and dislocating his hip.

Mrs. Dyer Hawley died on Wednesday morning last at Marlbank. Funeral at Marlbank on Friday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Clark.

ROBLIN.

A number of the villagers met at the Methodist Parsonage on Tuesday evening to talk over the matter of lighting the village with electricity. We hope it is not only talk as they are badly needed.

The revival meetings have started in the Standard church, the Misses Richardson, of Kingston, and Hazzard, of Madoc, assisting Mr. Parks for the present.

Rev. T. Connell, Elm Tree, called on friends here on Tuesday last, on his way to Bloomfield to attend a convention.

J. M. Hughes, Toronto, called in the village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McConnell and Miss Stella Allen, Lime Lake, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Brown, Ebenezer, took tea Tuesday evening with Rev. and Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Benn, Forest Mills, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Frank McConnell, Sr.

The Misses Ellen and Mary Kimmett spent the week-end with friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson McKeown and family, Newburgh, spent Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lasher.

Mrs. Arch Graham, Selby, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McCutcheon.

A number from here attended the shower for Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, on Thursday night at his father's, Mr. B. Smith's.

Mr. Fred McFarlane, Forest Mills, called on Miss Evelyn McFarlane Sunday evening.

Miss Eva Young, Napanee, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kimmett.

Miss Ruth Akey, Tweed, spent a few days the guest of Mrs. Tom Deline.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cooke, Selby, at Mr. A. McCutcheon's on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Campbell is attending the convention at Kingston.

CURLING

The final games in the Central Ontario Curling League were played on Friday night, March 4th between the winners of the Eastern and Western Sections of the League—Napanee and Cobourg.

Two Napanee Rinks went to Cobourg and two Cobourg rinks played here, with the result that Napanee once again returned as winners by 9 shots.

The games were keenly contested and while Napanee won, a very slight change in the run of the luck would have put Cobourg out in front. All the local players who went to Cobourg were loud in their praises of the way that they were treated and of the fine sportsmanship exhibited by their opponents. Below are the results of the games in detail.

AT COBOURG.

Napanee—		Cobourg—	
H. W. Huffman		McCallum	
P. C. Killorin		Sprague	
J. H. S. Derry		Allison	
R. A. Leonard, Skip,	17	Baker Skip,	8
F. J. Rikley		Hewson	
A. L. Dafoe		Guinan	
J. B. Allison		Hargraft	
G. P. Carr Skip,	14	McCallum, Skip,	15

AT NAPANEE.

Napanee—		Cobourg—	
E. O. Ungar		Barnes	
F. Bell		Booth	
H. Daly		Davidson	
W. C. Smith Skip	13	Middleton Skip,	15
J. A. Pringle		Grier	
T. Blute		Sprague	
W. A. Daly		Tilford	
C. I. Maybee Skip,	15	Allen Skip,	9
Totals	59		50

Majority for Napanee—9 shots.

Score by Ends—

Leonard— 10130100011123011—17
Baker— 01001021200000100— 8
Carr— 001010201310101201—14
McCallum— 230401010001020010—15
Smith— 001021011101104000—13
Middleton— 330300200030010111—18
Maybee— 011110203101110110—15
Allen— 300001010020001001— 9

You will find bargains in Rubber Goods and Thermos Bottles at Knight's up-to-date Pharmacy, Napanee.

MILLHAVEN.

A large crowd attended Mr. Bullock's sale on Tuesday, Feb. 22nd.

John Younge, Portsmouth, has purchased Charles Forward's vacant lot and Mr. Bullock has purchased John Clement's property.

Almon Younge, Portsmouth, is moving to Millhaven.

Mrs. Robert Bickey is under quarantine, as two of the children have scarlet fever.

William Rosseau, Kingston, was renewing old acquaintances here recently.

Millhaven has been visited recently by the assessor.

Miss Neta Gilchrist spent two weeks with friends at Ottawa and Perth.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Harper and children visited friends in Perth and Balderson.

Miss M. Johnston and Miss B. Kennedy were recent guests of Mrs. Robert Fletcher.

Messrs. R. Fletcher and Alf. Williams made a business trip to Sharbot Lake.

Chas. Durham passed through here on his way to Ompah.

Geddes Harper spent a few days at W. Geddes' Mississippi.

Paint, Oils, Putty, Glass, Stains Varnishes. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

CHANGE OF TIME.

Canadian National Railways, Effective Sunday, Feb. 27th.

Canadian National Railways announce the following changes in train service, effective Sunday, February 27th.

Trains Nos. 51 and 52, Napanee, Trenton and Picton cancelled.

Trains Nos. 721 and 712, Napanee, Tweed and Bannockburn cancelled.

Train No. 72, Coe Hill-Tweed, will leave Coe Hill 7.00 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Bannockburn 8.45 a., arriving Tweed 10.20 a.m.

Train No. 71 will leave Tweed 12.01 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Bannockburn 1.30 p.m., arriving Coe Hill 3.55 p.m.

Trains Nos. 339-40 and 39-340 between Kingston and Ottawa, cancelled.

Train No. 70, Tweed, Napanee and Kingston will leave Tweed 7.30 a.m., daily except Sunday, Yarker 8.45 a.m., arriving Napanee 9.20 a.m., and will leave Napanee (via G.T.R.) 9.30 a.m., arriving Kingston 10.30 a.m., daily except Sunday.

Train No. 69, Kingston, Napanee and Tweed, will leave Kingston (via G.T.R.) 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, Napanee 6.30 p.m., Yarker 7.05 p.m., arriving Tweed 8.30 p.m., daily except Sunday.

For full information apply at nearest C. N. R. Agent.

14-b

Muresco your walls and ceilings. May be used satisfactorily over wall paper. You get it at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Surpassing all others in Delicacy and Fragrance

"SALADA" TEA

Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto. B717

TO HELP FARMERS

Farmers, you are capable of greater production if you had more money.

This Bank is ready and willing to help progressive farmers with loans to raise bigger crops and more cattle.

The next time you're in town consult our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK 569

NAPANEE BRANCH, ... G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

From December 15th to April 15th, Roblin Sub-Agency open on Thursdays and Fridays.

Rural Service Department

Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received one of our Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? *Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.*

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, . . C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, . . S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOR SALE—An 8-roomed frame house, corner Union and Mill streets. Apply on premises to H. D. FITZPATRICK. 13-b-p

BICYCLE FOUND—At Grand Trunk station. Will owner kindly call at station for same. F. B. ALLISON Agent. 15-a

JERSEY COW FOR SALE—Fawn color, five years old, pure bred, milking, will come in later. ROBT. PERRY, R.M.D. N. 1, 'Phone 183-24, Napanee.

FOR SALE—Several yearling Shorthorn bulls, all registered. Also Swet Clover seed at $5.00 per bushel; Seed Barley at $1.25 per bus., free from foul seed. W. G. SCHELL, Bath, No. 2, 'Phone 153, ring 2-2. 15-d

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 1[illegible]th, 1921,
at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Mar. 16th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Dated March 4th, 1921.

NOTICE

Under the provisions of the Ontario Companies Act the Napanee Waterworks Company hereby gives public notice that it will make application to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, for the acceptance of the surrender of its charter on and from a date to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

EDWARD A. BOND, President.
per Herrington Warner & Grange,
Solicitors for the Company.
Dated at Napanee, the [illegible]th day of February, A.D., 1921.

EXECUTORS SALE.

Estate Ellen Gollinger, Deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1921, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of T. B. German, Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ont., the following lands: The north half of lot number seven (7) in the fifth concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington.

TERMS OF SALE—2[illegible] per cent. to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance within ten days thereafter. The purchase price to be paid to T. B. German, Solicitor for the Executors.

For further particulars apply to W. J. GOLLINGER, CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, Executors, or to T. B. GERMAN, Solicitor for Executors.

Dated March 3rd, 1921. 14-d

Dairy Supplies, a complete line at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY [illegible]. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

CAPABLE GIRL WANTED—Must be able to cook. Highest wages paid. Apply Box 49, Napanee. 14-b

WANTED—A smart girl for housework. Apply at once to MRS. ROY E. ROOT, Adelphi St. 13-tf

FARM FOR SALE—125 acres, good buildings, convenient to church, school and markets. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee, Ont. 42tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

ROOM TO LET—A room in the Harshaw block, on the second floor, about 20 x 24 feet. Would make a good room suitable for a society with small membership. Apply to JOHN HAMBLY. 19-tf

LOST—On Feb. 3rd, near the farm of Mr. Ed. Sills, a Beagle Hound pup, about eight months old, color black and white on body, with tan face. Anyone finding the same will be rewarded upon returning to BERTRAM F. HAWLEY, Napanee.

NEW AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a license for this County as Auctioneer, if you intend to sell out, just "touch the live wire" and let me handle your sale. Orders left at the Campbell House, Napanee or 'Phone at my expense to 10 ring 13, Adolphustown, will receive prompt attention. Usual terms.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER
Dorland P. O.
11-3-m

NOTICE ON APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that Gertrude May Turner, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John Vivian Turner, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, railway employee (care of head office of the Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal) on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated this 26th day of November, A.D., 1920.

IVEY, ELLIOTT & IVEY,
Solicitors for Applicant,
Merchants Bank Building,
London, Ontario.

2-13t

Sap Buckets, Sap Spiles, Sap Pans, all at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

OTHER TABLETS NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Genuine Aspirin

BAYER

If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, you are not getting Aspirin—only an acid imitation.

The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John
26m Street, Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

A Quiet Affair.

There came into a church a man who informed the verger that he wished to be married on a certain day.

The verger inquired the man's name, and it was given him.

Then he said, "And your fiancee?" The man shook his head.

"We are not going to have any of that," he replied; "it will only be a quiet affair."

Beira.

Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, is a city of zinc. For all the buildings and almost everything else, from railway cars to coffins, zinc is used.

Too Long to Wait.

Countryman (at theatre box office before the curtain rises): "Mister, I want my money back. The bill of fare says there'll be a lapse of two months 'tween the fourth and last acts, and I'll be darned if I'll pay my railway fare to come here again for the last act."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

UNDER THE RED RULE

EYEWITNESS TELLS OF FAILURE OF BOLSHEVISM.

Mrs. Maude Radford Warren, by Birth a Canadian, Describes the Effect of Bolshevik Principles When Established In the Little Republic of Azerbaijan—She Does Not Agree With H. G. Wells.

ANOTHER competent witness takes the oath and proceeds to give testimony in the famous case of Bolshevism vs. Civilization. She is Mrs. Maude Radford Warren, by birth a Canadian, and well and favorably known to readers of American magazines and novels. She has returned recently from a country operated upon Bolshevik principles, namely, the former Republic of Azerbaijan. She would have returned sooner if she had not been interned by the Bolshevik authorities, and thus might have missed the opportunity of observing the doctrine of Trotzky and Lenine at work. Her testimony as presented in the New York Times, does not corroborate that of Mr. Wells, but rather favors the contentions of John Spargo, the former American Socialist, and Henry Arthur Jones, who has had a good deal of fun in pointing out the contradictions and absurdities in Mr. Wells' articles. She supports Mr. Wells to the extent of being able to believe that the Bolsheviki mean well, and that they have not had a fair opportunity in Russia to usher in their demi-Paradise, because of subsidized raids, invasions and insurrections. The blockade also has hindered them. Nevertheless, they have had three years to grasp the problem they have undertaken to solve. It remains insoluble.

Azerbaijan has a population of some 5,000,000, and the inhabitants are supposed to have come originally from Central Asia. They are for the most part of Tartar and Turkish blood. Their former republic abuts on Russia and is just west of the Caspian Sea. Few people ever would have heard of the little republic had it not been for the fact that it has more oil wells than almost any other spot in the world, in proportion to its territory. For a hundred years it was an appanage of Russia, but when Kerensky failed in his grandiose scheme of establishing a republic of Transcaucasia, it declared its independence, and was working along fairly successfully in this guise until the Bolsheviki attacked and annexed it. Their object, of course, was to get hold of the oil wells, of which Russia stood so much in need. They professed that the real purpose of the invasion was to liberate the proletariat.

The Bolshevists used their usual tactics. For two years before they appealed to force they had their agents in the little republic telling the workingmen of the happiness that would be theirs if they only seized the opportunity of abolishing the capitalists. When this seed had been sown, there was a sudden swoop of Bolshevik forces, breaking an armistice, and the republic was captured with little fighting. Before they came, Azerbaijan was getting on well enough, according to Mrs. Warren. It is true there were occasional massacres of the Christians by the Moslems, but there was work to be done. There was food enough for everybody. The educational system was generally satisfactory. These conditions were speedily corrected. The first move of the conquering Bolsheviki was to establish a Revolutionary Committee, which was to rule the new territory until the Soviets could be elected by workmen, peasants and soldiers, the only elements permitted to vote.

Then there was established the Counter - Revolutionary Committee. The function of the latter was to suppress all activities against Bolshevism and to enforce the laws against profiteering in food and other essentials. It was a court, composed mostly of young men, though there were also young women members, nearly all importations from Russia. Its chief business consisted in trying and executing persons supposed to be hostile to Bolshevism. It worked like the Terror in France. The trials were brief. The case was considered closed when it was established that the accused person was a bourgeois. Men and women were shot summarily at the orders of this committee, which acted as swiftly as a court-martial trying a spy.

Mrs. Warren testifies that order was kept among the soldiers. There was an iron discipline. A soldier found drunk was sentenced to five or ten years' imprisonment. If caught looting he was shot. Prices of commodities and rates of wages were established. The latter varied from 6,000 to 10,000 roubles a month, but when the writer left the country a pair of shoes cost from 12,000 to 16,000 roubles, and a pound of tea 3,000 roubles. Whatever plus of anything there appeare surplus of anything there appeared to be was shipped back to Russia. Stores of the various relief organizations were seized. The Bolshevik commissioners and officers commandeered freely. The storekeepers evaded the regulations pretty freely, so that the set prices did not work out as expected. They would declare that they were out of stock in articles demanded at the fixed price. One easily got the desired commodities when willing to pay more. The schools were closed because the various commissions used them for offices. In Azerbaijan the Bolsheviki had a clear field, with a population willing to see them prosper. According to the American author they made a miserable failure.

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STORIES ABOUT LLOYD'S.

First Started War Against Slavery In America.

What is described by the British press as a "Crisis at Lloyd's," has turned all eyes of the seafaring world toward the famous 'Captains' Room" in Lloyd's of London, in the Royal Exchange. And it has all come about through the powers that be insisting that the room be turned over to commercial uses instead of being the gathering place of the masters of the ships when ashore to have their afternoon tea.

With the announcement that the room would be reserved no longer for the captains the committee at Lloyd's has resigned, and a new committee has to be elected. The retiring committee includes some of the best-known men in England, and was headed by Sir Edward E. Cooper, last year Lord Mayor of London.

The "captains' room" is said to be an exact replica of the coffee house in Tower street, which was the original home of Lloyd's.

This famous insurance organization, that accepts risks ranging from the safe arrival of a steamship to the number of twins in a family, was started in Edward Lloyd's Tower street coffee house in the sixteenth century. The coffee house was a great gathering place for the sea captains, and here the marine insurance men and shippers met the masters of vessels.

In 1692 Lloyd issued a pamphlet of shipping news, which was the forerunner of the "Lloyd's List" of today. This caught on at once. So great did the business become that the coffee house was moved to Abchurch lane and Lombard street. Here gambling was started on ship cargoes, and betting was high on the safe arrival of vessels. After the death of Lloyd several patrons of the coffee house, becoming dissatisfied with the gambling going on, moved to a store at Pope's Head alley, taking "Lloyd's List" with them.

From then on Lloyd's developed rapidly, until it became part of the Royal Exchange. For a long time it has been regarded as an authority in maritime circles, and has representatives in every port of the world.

According to the history of this big organization they were the first to start a fight against slavery in the United States. When slaves were being sent from Africa to America it was customary for the owners of the "Blackbirders" to insure their human cargoes against death by wreck. If they died by disease the loss fell on the shipowner.

One slaver lost nearly all of his cargo by a malady that broke out on the trip. He threw the bodies overboard and laid claim on Lloyd's for payment. This they refused, and made the matter public, which brought great indignation against the slave trade.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

Millions of Bushels Descended From a Few Grains.

The story of Marquis wheat is as interesting as the plot of a novel, for the hundreds of millions of bushels that are now grown annually on the continent of North America are descended from a few isolated grains.

"In 1841," says a writer in Munsey's Magazine, "a Scotsman who had been working for David Fife, near Peterborough, Ont., returned to his native country under promise to send to his employer a Scottish bonnet, or Glengarry. As soon as he arrived in Glasgow he bought the bonnet, and while taking a stroll along the Broomielaw came upon a boat unloading a cargo of fine wheat. He filled the bonnet with a sample of the wheat, and sent it to his friend Fife in Canada.

"Fife sowed the seed in the spring of 1842, but cattle broke into his garden, and only three heads came to maturity. Being interested in his friend's gift, Fife saved the wheat, and in 1843 had a pint of seed, which multiplied as the years went by; and by 1870 Red Fife, as this new wheat was called after its color and its owner, became a favorite in Ontario. It was also known as Scotch Fife and as Glasgow wheat — though it was not grown in Scotland, and the experts, when they examined it, pronounced it a Galician variety. Investigation proved that the vessel in the Glasgow docks in 1841 had come with a cargo of wheat from Danzig, the chief outlet for Galician grain.

"Red Fife was the staple Canadian wheat in the seventies, but it was slow to ripen, and the early frosts blackened many a first-class field of it. In 1888 a botanist named Saunders crossed it with more than fifty other varieties, but failed to solve the problem. The flour thus produced was too yellow for the market. In 1903, however, his son, Dr. Charles E. Saunders, chanced to nit on an ear of Red Fife that his father had crossed with Hard Calcutta, and in the following year succeeded in growing twelve plants. The yield was less than a pound of seed, but it ripened early, and the grains were plump. He named is Marquis, after the Governor-General of Canada at that time —the Marquis of Lorne.

"In 1907 all the seed that could be spared—twenty-three pounds — was sent to the experimental station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. It lived up to expectations, and two years later four hundred samples were distributed to Canadian farmers. Their reports were enthusiastic. The early wheat, so long sought, had been found. Since then its fame has spread widely, and Marquis wheat is now grown not only in Canada, but in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where rust has hitherto played havoc, and where early harvest prevent losses through frost."

The Red Grouse.

The red grouse, probably the most sporting bird that flies, has never been known to nest outside the limits of the British Isles. This bird flourishes in every Scottish county and most counties of Ireland and Wales. In England the grouse thrives only so far as Derbyshire, all attempts to stock more southern districts, even when apparently suitable for the purpose, having proved failures.

The "Skinners."

The Skinners' Company claim to be one of the oldest in the City of London. In the reign of Henry VIII. many rich foreign furs were imported, and then the trade of the skinners was a flourishing and important industry. At that time the company had as their headquarters Copped Hall, which is believed to have occupied the site of their present hall in Dowgate Hill.

SEEKING NEW WEALTH.

Old Prospector Tells of Adventures In North Land.

During the Klondyke rush of 1898 a steam launch built at Racine, Wis., was designed to burn oil as fuel in the hope of taking it to the Mackenzie river for prospecting purposes. It belonged to the Holt party. This party consisted of twelve men, Captain Holt, an Austrian, three Frenchmen from Paris, three Germans, one American, two Canadians and two Englishmen. All had miners' certificates.

This party formed at Athabasca Landing and they made it a rule that every one of the party should be an expert at something—an assayer, an engineer, a blacksmith, a musician, or something. The party were originally outfitted with horses, but later decided to sell their horses and take to the boats. We started down the river with two years' provisions and one of the finest outfits ever got together, including a portable sawmill, blacksmith's forge and tools, assayer's outfit, medicine chest, books to read, and so on. All was loaded on three scows, one steamboat and the oil-burning launch.

At Fort McMurray, we stayed several days to dry out our outfit. Here we had trouble. Mr. Boke, one of our party, declared that we were wasting too much time, and wanted to pull out from the party. Boke asked me to leave the party and go with him. He said that he had picked up with an old prospector and that the three of us could handle the scow and make better time. I talked with Col. Henry and he said, "You stay with us, John. If you go with them you will never be heard of again; that man Boke has picked up with knows too much for Boke. He is an educated man. I have no doubt that he is a college professor and that he is only pretending to be a miner." So I stayed with the party. Boke got his share, including one scow, and pulled out with the professor, and as far as I know of neither was heard of again. I made inquiries at every post in the country, so I suppose that they went down during a storm on Great Slave Lake.

Later [illegible] Smith there was another row [illegible] to who owned the steamboat, and we woke up one morning to find the steamboat and two more of our men gone. So I suppose it, too, went down in the lake. Nobody seems to have heard of the steamboat after it left Fort Resolution.

This left us with two scows and the launch. At Fort Resolution our party divided again. My od friend, Henry, and the three Frenchmen remained there for the winter. This left us with one scow and the launch. So I pulled out with the only remaining three of the party, crossed Great Slave Lake, went down the Mackenzie as far as Fort Simpson. Here was another row. Two wanted to go up the Liard river; I wanted to go down the Mackenzie, and the other didn't mind much which way so long as we kept on going somewhere. So we kept together and went up the Liard river as far as we could go and wintered there, calculating to cross the mountains in the spring! When spring came we decided to go down the Mackenzie and cross the mountains at Fort McPherson, but on reaching Fort Simpson my three friends decided to turn back and get out of the country. I was then alone, but did not want to go out yet, so joined the Hudson Bay Company and stayed in the country two years later.

Our steam launch, the first oil burner on the Mackenzie, had changed hands several times and was finally abandoned at Fort Norman. Here I took the engines out and abandoned the launch at a spot which later turned out to be the oil fields of the north. The engines were later used to run the electric light plant at Fort Simpson.

There is a cropping of coal in the bank near Fort Norman. I tried to see if the coal would burn. It did burn slowly. I then threw the ashes into the river and thought that the fire was out, but on my return next year, I found it all ablaze, and volumes of smoke piping out from behind the bank. I climbed up the bank and saw a large hole which was caved in and from which the smoke was coming. Captain Mills of the steamer Wrigly said, "You have done a fine thing now; you have set fire to the country." I was alarmed, but my old friend, Mr. Johnson, laughed as much as to say that it did not matter much.

The country is rich in mineral. Some things I know such as galena, are in unlimited quantities. There are traces of gold, mica, iron, copper and pitch-blende. When I left the country I took samples including some black crystal, of which at that time I did not know the nature. I went to Butte City to have a look at the copper mines there, and got in touch with the miners. They told me that the black crystals were pitch-blende.—J. Trewhella in the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Nichrome.

Nichrome is a metallic alloy compounded from nickel, chromium, and iron. Its melting point is about 2,750 deg. Fah., and it may be cast in sand moulds in practically any form and in weights up to 5,000 pounds. Owing to its high fusion point it is melted in electric furnaces. It has a tensile strength of from 50,000 to 55,000 pounds per square inch when cold and possesses in a remarkable degree the property of maintaining a large portion of this strength at temperatures that would render iron or steel practically non-resistant.

How Cold Is Canada?

HOW cold is Canada? The reams of stuff about life in the Arctic written by American reporters meeting the balloonists at Cochrane has given rise to protests from Canadians in Gotham—so much so that one of the New York papers opened a special column to deal with letters on the subject. Champions of Canada therein state a few facts in defence of this great Dominion. The glories of our peach belt at Niagara are held up in refutation of the fool idea that Canada is an Arctic wilderness.

That fantastic notions of Canada as expressed by American writers do not in themselves worry Canadians is the declaration of one protester. But Canada has got to consider the harm such misstatements will do abroad and the injurious effect they will have upon emigration. Just because our northern boundaries stretch into the Arctic wastes, too many Americans insist upon describing us in terms of Greenland's icy mountains.

Torontonians will recall the ice palaces at Montreal away back in the "eighties." Crowds of American visitors came across to witness the attendant carnivals and the immediate result was an influx of cash to the Quebec metropolis. Who that witnessed those carnivals will forget the crowds of blanket-coated snowshoers who stormed the glistening mass of ice by night with sky-rockets. It made a beautiful spectacle and colored prints went all over the world. A few years later Montreal was trying to forget the ice palaces and to undo the false impression they had created across the line and in Europe regarding Canada's climate. Those ice palaces undoubtedly did Canada harm. A brief revival of the ice palace idea later on was met with strong opposition.

"As a matter of fact there was another reason for discontinuing these ice palaces," states one indignant Canadian who lives in New York. "That reason was the uncertainty of the climate. The last ice palace was built about 1911 and the feature of the carnival—the storming of the ice palace by an army of snowshoers armed with sky-rockets — was held in a drizzling rain with the temperature about 45 deg. Farh. A quarter of a million people gathered at the base of Mount Royal to view the spectacle and the sight by rocket-light of that square mile of gleaming, wet umbrellas surrounding the ice palace is one to be remembered. It was a sad day for 'Our Lady of the Snows' however, and we spent the rest of the winter apologizing to our American visitors."

An American woman has some nice things to say in defence of Canada's climate. She reminds her fellow citizens that the Ontario peninsula is south of such places as Ogdensburg and Providence, and that though on the map, it doesn't look large enough to more than hold a garage for one of Henry's buzz wagons, it nevertheless contains nineteen prosperous counties and is as large as some European kingdoms.

"And though it may not be a 'banana belt'," remarks the lady, "it is one of the most lovely peach belts in the world. In the spring the air is sweet with apple and peach blossoms, and in the autumn the ripened fruit of the vineyards and peach orchards mingles, until the air is fragrant with a winey perfume. Nor do the people of Southern Ontario care whether they are placed on paper in the sub-Arctic. They are a happy, contented people, who take time to be courteous."

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, a certain American magazine which goes in for tales of hunting, prospecting and adventure, actually has the hardihood to include Ontario's peach belt in one of its sub-Arctic subdivisions. In a sort of directory for hunters, fishermen and prospectors he has or had at the back of the magazine, the editor grouped the north American continent into geographical sections, stating the kinds of game to be found in each, and referring inquirers to a correspondent in each place.

Should you desire to go to Colorado, you can write someone in Denver. Should a southern state take your fancy, information is ready to hand. But poor old Canada's name is not even mentioned in the headings. Instead you are confronted with the caption "North American Snow Countries" of which seven are given. Alaska is one of these, the other six are in Canada. "North American Snow Country No. 3" for example, though it takes in Georgian Bay, also includes Southern Ontario and the garden of Canada with its orchards and vineyards. Needless to say such snowy states as Maine, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Montana, and parts of Washington and Oregon are not termed "Snow countries" in this bureau of misinformation. American Middle West papers still keep up the old idea about all the winter storms coming down from the blizzard factory at Medicine Hat.

His Defence.

A bishop was rebuking a curate for indulging in the worldly sport of fox-hunting.

"But," said the curate, "it is no more worldly than the dance you attended some time ago."

"Ah," said the bishop, "but I was never within three rooms of the dancing."

"And I," was the reply, "am never within three fields of the fox."

A Long Chase.

"Could you do something for a poor old sailor?" asked the seedy-looking wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" echoed the woman at work at the tub.

"Yes, ma'am. I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

Sentimental Anatomy.

Herbert—"Elsie is an expert in sentimental anatomy."

Phyllis—"How do you mean?"

Herbert—"She makes a man lose his head, she takes his hand, and then breaks his heart."

BRITISH AND GERMANS.

A Story of the Early Days of the Great War.

December 18-19, 1914, was a night of tragedy in the British army. Forgotten now—buried in the sancta of regimental records, it was only a demonstration—of what, of whom, of how much or of how little—that need be no inquiry here.

Less than a week later the first Christmas morning of the war dawned.

After weeks of rain and mud it broke keen and clear with white frost powdering everything. The flat Flanders landscape was strangely silent and still. No guns fired and few rifles. Birds, usually so rare in winter trenches, appeared in numbers, as many as fifty sparrows being fed around a dugout.

At 8.30 a.m. a British officer, looking over his parapet, saw four unarmed Germans leave their trenches, which at this point were some 350 to 400 paces distant. This officer and one from another company immediately went out and met the enemy outside our barbed wire. The latter consisted of three private soldiers and a stretcher-bearer. They stated that they thought it only right to come over and wish us a happy Christmas, trusting us implicitly to keep the peace. The spokesman of the party, who spoke excellent English, asked that a postcard—which he wrote forthwith—might be sent to a young woman whom, together with a motor bicycle, he had left in Suffolk. This request was carried out by one of the British officers.

These four Germans were Jaegers and Saxons of the 108th Infantry Regiment — the troops which had successfully defended their trenches on the night of December 18-19. They protested that they had come over out of good-will; that they had no feeling of enmity toward the English; that everything lay with their authorities and, being soldiers, they had to obey. There had come into their possession a copy of the Daily Telegraph of December 10 of that year, which, they averred, had caused no end of amusement. "You English are being hoodwinked!" France was "done," they said, Russia had received a series of very heavy blows and would shortly cave in. England alone carried on the war! There was more conversation of the same sort in the middle of No Man's Land. The Germans protested that the English press was to blame for working up feeling against them by publishing atrocity reports. There was a discussion about soft-nosed bullets (which the Germans claimed to have seen in possession of English prisoners), dum-dum bullets, and the high-velocity, sharp-nosed bullet. Finally the truce was formally ratified, a ditch being appointed as a halfway meeting place. The interview terminated with an exchange of English cigarettes and German cigars.

A short while later there floated down between the two lines of trenches the strains of the well-known marching song, "Tipperary," followed by these, taken up all along the German line, of "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles." Out in the middle of No Man's Land stood six or seven large groups of mingled German and English. And, although it may be said that the fraternization was of the most genuine character, considerable suspicion prevailed on the part of the English and no precautions against possible treachery had been neglected. Not so soon could the lessons of Zonnebeke or Kruseik be forgotten! Every sort of souvenir was exchanged and many strange presents given. Addresses were taken down and the photographs of families handed round among those who six nights before had been locked in a life-and-death struggle. One German, on being offered a Virginia cigarette, smilingly said: "No, thanks. I smoke only Turkish."

Next a Saxon non-commissioned officer, wearing the iron cross and the badge of an expert sniper, started his men on a marching song, the British meanwhile chanting national airs, and Christmas carols such as "Good King Wenceslaus." Finally the keen air and this remote spot in Artois were awakened to the loud singing of "Auld Lang Syne," in which all—English, Prussians, Scots, Saxons, Irish, and Wurtembergers alike—joined. For the groups of Jaegers and Saxons of the 158th Regiment had been swollen by men of the 37th and 15th Infantry Regiments.

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," it is related that a hare, not surprisingly startled by so unwonted a sound, rose from between the trenches. British and Germans gave chase until, all of a heap, they killed it in the open.

It was at this juncture that the commanding officer of the British battalion appeared and, wishing every one present a "Merry Christmas," produced from his pocket a bottle of rum, whereat a shout of joy went up, exceeding all that had gone before. A German soldier uncorked it and proceeded ceremoniously to drink his opponents' health in behalf of his kameraden. All then retired to their trench lines for the Christmas dinner.—Capt. W. Ewart in Harper's Magazine.

A Curious Fact.

One curious point which is shown in insurance tables is that those organic diseases which are so frequent in middle life develop at a period from five to ten years later than they did fifty years ago. Medical science has, of course, done a lot for the race in the way of lengthening human life, but sanitary science has done more. Zymotic or infectious diseases are being slowly but steadily conquered by improved water supply, drainage and housing.

Business Push.

A business man advertised for an office boy. The next morning there were some fifty boys in line. He was about to begin examining the applicants when his secretary handed him a card on which was scribbled: "Don't do anything until you see me. I'm the last kid in line, but I'm telling you I'm there with the goods."

He Was Forgiving.

A bishop saw one of his parishioners clinging to a lamp-post, very drunk.

"Wilkins, Wilkins!" said the bishop. "Can it be you? How often have I preached to you! Sermon after sermon! I am so sorry!"

After which he walked dejectedly away. But presently the voice of the drunkard reached him, and he turned back, in the hope of hearing a vow of reformation.

"B'sh'p," said the man, "if you really are sorry, I for-forgive you."

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN CORRECTS STOMACH, ENDS INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only few cents at drug store. Millions helped annually.

Scotland Yard Possesses A Complex Organization To Solve Riddles of Crime

THE riddles of inquisitive children have sometimes baffled the logic of both scientists and statesmen. Yet Scotland Yard, the headquarters of a police force that guards the peace of over eight million people, has conundrums and queries to answer beside which infantile posers pale into insignificance.

Almost every branch of crime has a special department to deal with it, yet of that which deals with the complex problems of the metropolis comparatively little is known. Its official name is the Executive Department.

Among its strangely assorted duties is that of maintaining a record —or photographic morgue—of all the dead bodies found in London, gruesome relics of Father Thames, and bodies of unknown suicides. All are tabulated.

This is where the Riddle Department gets to work in real earnest. Records and photographs of all persons who have been charged or convicted for attempted suicide are turned up from the numerous files. If this fails to reveal anything about any particular case, other records and photographs are searched. In the meantime a description of the body is prepared and circulated throughout the police stations of the force.

Clothing is carefully scrutinized, and any marks found on it is photographed and thrown on a screen to be more closely examined.

It is from this department that the annual reports of crime are prepared. A record of everything done by the police throughout the year is kept. Ask them how many street accidents occurred during the past three months, and within a few minutes you will be in possession of the latest figures, inclusive of any accidents that may have occurred the day before your query was made.

A riot or a fire may break out in some remote part of London, making it necessary to rush to that district a force of men. The Riddle Department has to state how many men can be spared from other divisions to help to deal with the emergency.

There is, however, another side of this department which puts to shame the vast army of the detectives of fiction. A series of big burglaries may be occurring in some district, leaving the police completely at a loss. Several "old lags" are being watched, but no evidence can be obtained against them. The burglaries still go on, and in spite of precautions it is obvious to the police that crimes are in preparation. A letter may be intercepted or a paper found which the police have reason to believe will throw some light on the mystery.

This provides a job for the cipher experts. Riddles of this sort have frequently led to the breaking up and arrest of a well-organized gang of criminals.

The Executive Department works swiftly and quietly and is little heard of, but it is the general encyclopaedia at the back of the British police force, which is supposed to know everything, from the color of the eyes of a lost child to the age of a murderer's grandmother.

Why He Was Acquitted.

Among the many stories of unexpected acquittals, one of the most amusing was that told by the late Sir Frank Lockwood against himself.

When on circuit, he had been defending a prisoner. Although he had done his best for him, he thought the case was so hopeless that he was surprised when the man was acquitted.

On returning to London, Sir Frank saw the man at the railway station. "I strongly advise you to be careful for the future," he said to him. "I am sure I could never get you off again."

"I don't think you could," replied the man. "The fact is, my brother-in-law was foreman of the jury, the last man on the front bench was my cousin, and a man at the back owed me £50."

Old Ships as Laboratories.

The British Admiralty has assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture obsolete warships to be used as laboratories for the investigation of foot and mouth disease. The warships proceed to sea, and the reseach work is carried on in the open ocean. Perfect safety against the dissemination of infection is thus secured. The virus of the disease is supposed to be ultra-microscopic; there is also a possibility that the infection is air-borne. The elucidation of the problem constituted by the cause of foot and mouth disease is comparable with that of cancer — elusive, difficult, and affording but little prospect of a definite solution.—The Medical Press and Circular.

Democratic Boys.

An amusing story is told about the present Prince of Wales when he was a cadet at Osborne (the British naval academy on the Isle of Wight). Soon after his arrival a senior cadet, recognizing him as a new boy, demanded his name. "Edward," was the reply. "Edward? Edward what? haven't you got another name, you jackass?" The prince blushed and murmured apologetically, "Edward of Wales." The other boy looked surprised, shrugged his shoulders and gave vent to an astonished whistle. "By Jove! So you're the chap, are you," and walked away to tell the other boys who "the funny fish with the blue eyes" was.

MILLIONS KILLED IN ACTION

Wonderful news! Millions and millions of germs killed in action and thousands and thousands of victims relieved of bronchitis, asthma, coughs, and colds. There is great rejoicing in the fact that science has at last invented the world's surest death trap for germs—Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. With the first dose this remedy gets right down to business, and never ceases in its destructive work until every trace of the disease is completely removed and the victim restored to normal health. Letters from all parts of Canada praising this wonderful mixture are literally pouring into headquarters. Read this letter:—"Years of suffering from that terrible affliction, bronchial asthma, ordered by all medical men to close my business in Montreal and go south to a warmer climate, but I noticed your ad. in the "Montreal Standard" for the above mixture and I said I would give one more trial to health before I leave my native town, and thank the good maker I did. My bronchial tubes are clear, the hacking cough has disappeared, the wheezing cough has ceased as if by magic, and all discomforts have gone since taking your wonderful mixture."—Herbert Corri, 417 McKay Street, Montreal. There is no reason whatever why you cannot be completely and speedily restored to health if you take this remedy. You are satisfied or the money is refunded, according to our guarantee. Don't delay. Buy a bottle now from your druggist 18

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WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Aladdin mantles and supplies are sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

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Dr. Johnson's Dictionary Modelled Our Language

Romance of Its Making

IT was in the year 1747 that the plan for a Dictionary of the English language was issued. Johnson was thirty-eight years of age, and had been ten years in London, and sitting in his lodgings in Holborn he did not flatter himself that he had traveled far on the road to fame or fortune.

Johnson's friends were few, and most of them were the booksellers from whom he earned his daily bread. It is remarkable that five substantial firms should have been ready to risk their money in publishing a great English Dictionary, dependent for its success on the capacity, learning and industry of the then unaccredited hero, Samuel Johnson.

Johnson was not only to marshal the whole language and to reject all words that were for any reason unworthy, but the orthography, pronunciation, and accent were to be settled by Johnson's authority. Finally he was to quote passages from the best authors, showing the sense in which words were used by them.

The contract was dated, according to Sir John Hawkins, June 18, 1746, and the sum involved was considerable. Johnson was to receive £1,575. William Strahan's bill for printing is extant and amounts to £1,239 11s 9d. The time to be occupied in the work was ten years, and though the time actually occupied was seven years, these provident booksellers were necessarily paying out money continually without return until the date of publication.
sellers were necessarily paying out money continually without return until the date of publication.

We learn something from Johnson's contemporaries as to the manner in which the work was done. Johnson selected the words, and used to fortify his memory with the dictionaries of Bailey, Ainsworth, and Phillips. He read a vast number of approved works, pencil in hand, and underlined the passages he meant to quote in the dictionary and marked in the margin the initial letter of the word to be illustrated by the quotation. The books so marked were handed to the six assistants, who sat in a large upper room at 17 Gough Square, fitted up as a counting-house, and copied the word and the marked passages on to separate slips. Later Johnson dictated the etymology of the word and the definitions or interpretations.

You are to consider that £1,575, though a considerable sum, appears to dwindle when seven persons, the lexicographer and six assistants, have to live on it. When £1,575 is divided by seven the quotient is £225, and when the £225 is spread over seven years you find that the seven workers had on an average rather less than $33 per head per annum.

It would seem that at the date of this letter Johnson was content with nineteen shillings a week for himself. The money was necessarily advanced from time to time to keep Johnson and his team alive during the period of production, and William Strahan, the printer, was the paymaster.

There was the usual quarrel between Johnson and the printer caused by delay in delivery of copy, and relations were severely strained. It appears from a letter from Johnson to Strahan dated November 1, 1751, that the booksellers threatened to stop supplies, and that Johnson, unmoved by the threat of a blockade, threatened retaliation.

Johnson wrote to Strahan that if he would promise to print a sheet a day, he, Johnson, would promise to endeavor that Strahan would have every day a sheet to print. This was probably more than could be performed on either side. But Johnson did not complain. When Boswell once said to him, "I am sorry you did not get more for your dictionary," his answer was: "I am sorry, too. But it was very well. The booksellers were generous, liberal-minded men."

Jokes Made Courts Laugh.

"He is my father, but he has never spoken the truth."—A son at Shoreditch County Court.

"It is impossible to pay debts on an income of six pounds a week."—A man at Shoreditch County Court.

"Everybody has taken to window-cleaning since the war."—A window cleaner at Clerkenwell County Court.

"Go to prison if you cannot go without two shillings worth of tobacco to pay this debt."—Judge Cluer.

"There is a general feeling that overtime is not good for people," said Judge Parry at Lambeth County Court. "I am beginning to feel it myself."

"I am a child in these matters," said a husband when the Lambeth magistrate tried to explain the steps he should take to obtain the discharge of a maintenance order.

"What you do is to describe yourself as a betting man in polite language."—Judge Sir Alfred Tobin at Westminster County Court, to a man who said that he was a commission agent.

A woman asked the Tottenham magistrate for a summons against her neighbor's son for "defamation of character."

The magistrate—How old is the boy? The woman—Seven years. The magistrate—He is beginning young. You should pay no attention to what a child of that age says.

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

"Lest We Forget"

Once again the public generally, our regular advertisers, and all concerned, are asked to kindly note that

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS Will be Issued on Tuesday

All copy for advertising must be in our hands on Saturday of each week.

Correspondence and News Items should reach us not later than Monday morning.

The Napanee Express Printing House
John Street NAPANEE

Burke's Peerage Contains All the Available Data

Of British Aristocracy

THE British aristocracy is more than a trifle excited—at least, as much as it ever does get excited about "literary" matters—concerning the new edition of that celebrated volume—"Burke's Peerage"—which has just appeared.

For the peers and their families are always keenly interested to know what "Burke" has put in, or what he has missed out, with respect to them and their pedigrees. Indeed, some time ago a witty gentleman, well-known in society, referred to this "Who's Who" of the peerage as "The Aristocrat's "Stud-Book," so thoroughly does "Burke" give the history and genealogy of every great family of noble rank.

"Burke" has been in existence for ninety-five years. It was in 1826 that the brilliant young Irish journalist, John Burke, went over to London, and seeing that a book like this would supply "a long-felt want," brought out the first edition of the "Peerage" in alphabetical order, as it still stands in the "Burke" of to-day.

"Burke" prides itself on its wondrous accuracy, on its fullness of record, on its absolute impartiality. It mentions things which most other similar works would omit in dealing with such noted families. It has a high aim to do its complete duty, and to place a full and perfectly true account before its readers and consulters, so as neither to flatter, deceive, omit, nor unduly enlarge. Its great pride is in being the "standard work" on the matters it deals with.

All the Burke family have been noted genealogists. John Burke's son became Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, and Sir Bernard's sons in their turn became Mr. Ashworth Burke, who for many long years edited the "Peerage," and Sir Henry Farnham Burke, the present Garter King-of-Arms.

Hence, you can have no higher authority on these points than the Burkes themselves have been, and this new issue is to be congratulated on possessing such an expert for chairman of its company as the famous Sir Henry of to-day.

Are all the peers and their families satisfied with what appears in "Burke"? Certainly not! They could tell you strange tales at the office of the new volume. People who want new facts inserted, and of others who more urgently still require statements to be omitted.

But the great "Burke" has one and the same answer to all such requests, to all remonstrances, to all threats or cajolements, or offers of bribes. It is that "Burke" must be absolutely true, absolutely impartial, absolutely reliable and trustworthy.

If any member of the peerage makes a mesalliance, if any lord or lady finds something in the family history which they prefer not to be recorded, etc., then "Burke" is sorry, regrets that is so, but, being so, it must, nevertheless, duly set down in its proper place and order in the great book.

The tens of thousands of little items that have to be reprinted, or newly incorporated, or altered, or enlarged on in each new edition of this "Aristocratic Stud-Book," make an incredible amount of work for a large staff from the very day one issue is published to the time the next is forthcoming.

Every newspaper in the kingdom, every copy of the London Gazette, or of any publication containing births, deaths, marriages, honors, titles, etc., is daily studied, and cuttings taken where necessary.

These cuttings are confirmed or denied on cards sent out to the members of the peerage they refer to, and the correct item is then added to a blank sheet attached to the proof of each entry, which lies always on the editor's desk.

How much trying detail is involved in this may be guessed from the fact that it takes the printers 25,000 hours to make the new corrections for each issue. These corrections come from all parts of the globe, as well as from the peers and their families, for in every land are genealogists and scientific students of heraldry, who are ever on the look-out for errors in "Burke," and who send along notice of any slight mistakes, with the true and clearly-proven corrections.

The latest issue will have no less than 3,300 pages, a regular Encyclopaedia Britannica in itself! It contains not only peers, baronets, and knights, but the name of every member of every Order, including that of the British Empire, which, however, on account of its magnitude—over 24,000 names—is also to have a "Handbook" of its own.

Poison Gas.

Canned, solidified, poison gas, which is claimed to be absolutely foolproof and mobile, has been perfected for use. That two studies—defensive and offensive gas research—go hand in hand already has been demonstrated, for in addition to the development of new forms of gas, army experts have had to improve the gas masks to make them effective against some of the new gases brought into existence. In technical military progress, every new weapon means a call upon the armorer for a new defence. As a result there are gases which surpass anything used during the world war, and a mask which, in recent tests, was worn twenty-four hours a day for a week, except at mealtime, without any discomfort whatever. Breathing was normal, speaking was simple, and it kept out all the gases thus far known.

Cottonwood Trees.

Farmers of British Columbia are making good use of their cottonwood trees. Recent experiments have shown that the buds of the local species are equal to eastern varieties in their properties, and the gathering of these buds promises to develop into a thriving industry in certain parts of the province. Few are engaged yet, but it is expected that an exhaustive summary of the cottonwood areas will reveal a field for a large number of workers. Farmers are receiving 50 cents a bushel for the buds, which have been shipped by the carload to manufacturing druggists in eastern Canada.

THE STOCKING FRAME.

A Curate's Love Affair Led to the Invention.

The love of a poor Nottinghamshire curate for a certain young woman who could not afford to stop knitting her woollen stockings to listen to his love-making was responsible for the introduction of the stocking frame.

The curate, whose name was William Lee, immediately set his wits to work to solve the difficulty, and in 1589 he invented his stocking-frame.

He removed to London, and Queen Elizabeth saw his ingenious invention, which could also be used, and was used later, for the first time in the manufacture of silk stockings.

The Queen, however, refused to grant this enterprising clergyman a patent for his invention. She professed too great a love for her subjects who earned their daily bread in the old-fashioned manner of hand-knitting, and concluded her objections by remarking that "to enjoy the exclusive privilege of making stockings for the whole of my subjects is too important to grant any individual."

Poor Lee was bitterly disappointed, but not altogether disheartened; a few years later he applied his invention for the making of silken hose, whereupon the French Ambassador tempted him to go to Rouen. But in 1610 he returned to England, still disappointed.

Ten years later, a miller of Thorston, in Notts, greatly improved his discovery, and from that time onwards the frame-knitters became more numerous.

And though the weaving of silk stockings was first introduced by Mr. Lee, they were first worn some years earlier in France by Henry II., and in 1560 a pair of hand-knit silk stockings was presented to Queen Elizabeth by Mrs. Montague, her "silk woman," and we are told that the Queen was so pleased with them that from that time onwards she never again wore a pair of cloth hose."

The Renascence of Learning.

The most striking fact about life to-day is its earnestness, its purposeful activity, says Mr. Alexander Campbell in the English Review.

"People are not wholly preoccupied in drinking and droning," he writes. "The multitude is engaged in laboriously instructing itself; it has opened the gate to a glorious renascence in art and learning, and the flood is pouring through. In the whole recorded history of the land I doubt if there has been such a mental questing as is now to be observed. The Elizabethan period produced its blossoms, and so indeed did the Victorian era. Nevertheless there was never before such an ardent search for knowledge, such a budding and bursting into flower.

"In London there is a great cultural renascence. These things really are not confined to Manchester. The art schools, I read, are crowded. There never was such enthusiasm for art. There are waiting lists at the schools everywhere. British science was never in a healthier condition than to-day. The bias towards scientific study was never so pronounced. The young man of 1914 did not devote himself to science as does the young man of 1920.

"At the universities throughout the country the spirit of inquiry is rife. Study is now taken seriously. The lectures are attended en masse, so to speak. I hear that there have been queues of students anxious to hear the Einstein discoveries explained clearly. I trust they were not disappointed. In the newer universities there is also overcrowding. There is enthusiasm for research. The new generation has new interests and it meets in a challenging spirit.

"This great renascence is, in large part, attributable to the war. Young men were violently uprooted and cast far afield. People who before 1914 knew little of the world have been touring it in khaki. They have rubbed shoulders with other civilizations. They have observed other people's habits and have come to view the habits and customs of their own country with a calm and sober-eyed detachment. The seed of criticism sown, there has been the usual harvest. In the army, too, it may be added, men were introduced to new worlds of thought."

Steeplejacks at School.

Aldershot, England, has the distinction of being the first town to possess a school for training steeplejacks.

All the pupils are young men between seventeen and twenty-one years of age, and among them are youths who have just completed engineering or building apprenticeships.

"Since I have started the school," said the founder, "I have been struck by the difference in temperament of the pupils. Some of them cannot master the terrors of height for days, while others will scale a 130-foot chimney stack immediately they see it. A man who shows no fear when doing what we call 'straight climbing' often loses his nerve when the big tests are given him.

"These tests consist of a pupil climbing to a height of 180 feet, and swinging round the chimney on a platform suspended from the summit. The most exacting test for the young steeplejack, however, is for him to run round the top of a chimney only 9 inches in width. It is impossible to walk owing to the smoke and gases, and sometimes the chimney is too hot to stand upon."

Rhone River Development.

Possibly the most important engineering work now being planned in France is the development of the Rhone river from Lake Geneva—Lac Leman—at Geneva to the sea. The proposed development is to be in the threefold interest of water power, navigation and irrigation.

A Compromise.

Patient—"Doctor, I'll compromise with you on that bill of yours."

Doctor—"Compromise! What do you mean?"

"Well, I'll pay for your medicine, and return your visits."

Unkindly Put.

Elderly Suitor—"Don't you think you could learn to love me?"

Elderly Matron—"No; I don't think so."

Elderly Suitor—"Well, perhaps you are too old to learn."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

YOUNG GIRLS NEED CARE

Mothers! Watch Your Daughters' Health

Health Is Happiness

From the time a girl reaches the age of twelve until womanhood is established she needs all the care the thoughtful mother can give.

The condition that the girl is then passing through is so critical and may have such far-reaching effects upon her future happiness and health that it is almost criminal for a mother or guardian to withhold counsel or advice.

Many a woman has suffered years of prolonged pain and misery through having been the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance on the part of those who should have guided her through the dangers and difficulties that beset this period.

Mothers should teach their girls what danger comes from standing around with cold or wet feet, from lifting heavy articles, and from overworking. Do not let her overstudy. If she complains of headache, pains in the back and lower limbs, or if you notice a slowness of thought, nervousness or irritability on the part of your daughter, make life easier for her. She needs thoughtful care for a few years.

In all such cases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be given as it is especially adapted for such conditions. It contains nothing that can injure and can be taken in perfect safety.

Read how Mrs. Eicher helped her daughter. She says:

"At the age of sixteen my daughter was having trouble every month. She had pains across her back and in her sides. Every month her back would pain her so she could not do her work and would have to lie down. My married daughter recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I read the books which were left at my door. She took it faithfully and is now regular and has no pain. We recommend the Vegetable Compound and give you permission to publish this letter in your little books and in the newspapers."—Mrs. Katie Eicher, 4034 N. Fairhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Williams will profit by her own experience. She says:

"When I was thirteen years old I had sick spells each month and as I was very backward I would bear the pain and my mother knew nothing about it. I read in the daily paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took my own spending money and bought a bottle. It helped me so much that I took it regularly after that until I had taken two bottles and I did not have any more pain or backache and have been a healthy, strong woman. I am now 29 years old and have a little girl of my own, and when she gets old enough I shall give her none other than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. C. E. Williams, 2437 W. Toronto St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For almost fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been relieving women, young and old, of ailments peculiar to their sex. Ask your neighbor about it, for in every neighborhood there are women who know of its merits.

Thousands of letters similar to the above are in the files of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., and for years such letters have been published. Surely it is worth your while to make a fair trial of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

THE REINDEER QUEEN.

Mary Antisarlok Has Unique Position In Far North.

When in 1893 the United States Government decided to import reindeer from Siberia to Alaska and had sent Lieut. Bertholf, in the revenue cutter Bear, to negotiate the purchase, Mary Antisarlok, half Russian, half Eskimo, was a round-faced, bright-eyed, sleek-haired young woman; pretty and a newly married bride. He needed an interpreter, speaking both Russian and Eskimo, and Mary was engaged.

She was glad of the opportunity, but unwilling to leave her husband; so he was engaged, too, as a sort of odd job man aboard; but Mary was the recognized head of the Antisarlok firm. She made herself intelligently and successfully useful among the natives with whom it was necessary to deal, and on returning to Alaska she was well paid with a goodly number of reindeer.

These animals, according to the Sunset Magazine, were the origin of a herd that flourished and increased amazingly, and became, indeed, several herds. Mary is now raising deer enough to supply thousands of consumers, and reindeer meat is tender, palatable and delicious, so much so that, but for the difficulties of transportation, it would probably become a staple food throughout the country. Mary is a rich woman, but she lives simply in a cluster of cabins, perched upon a rocky promontory thrusting seaward, fringed with ever beating surf.

It is known that, although open-handed and free, Mary is a shrewd bargainer and possesses remarkable commercial sagacity. Few traders, if any, have been able to get the advantage of her in a business deal.

Toward the hungry, the helpless, and little children her tenderness is unfailing and her bounty lavish. She has no children of her own, but she has adopted a numerous family—not a pretty baby or two carefully selected for their health charm and promise, but such forlorn, abandoned, and neglected waifs and strays as came under her notice in a remote and lawless zone. There are all races and colors, declares her biographer, Nona Marquis Snyder, but Mary is mercifully color blind!

One deed of generosity, dating back to the earlier years of her prosperity will never be forgotten in Alaska. In 1898, only five years after the founding of her herd of reindeer, word came that more than 400 whalers had been caught in the ice packs of Point Barrow and were slowly freezing and starving. They were 500 miles away from Mary Antisarlok's snow-covered cabin; they were many more miles distant—and miles of the Northern wilderness, icy, rocky, storm-swept, and terrible—from sources of civilized supply. Quite simply and as a matter of course, Mary, reserving only a few head for domestic necessity, started her whole herd of reindeer northward to the rescue. She received no personal appeal, asked no advice, awaited no instructions, made neither bargain nor effort to protect her interests. She saw her chance for first aid, and gave it, instantly and wholeheartedly.

Later the Government replaced the sacrificed deer with interest and gave her the thanks she deserved. But since that day it is for more than her business ability that the reindeer queen is respected throughout Alaska.

A Wierd Suggestion.

E. L. Elford, of Ottawa, advocates the substitution of the hen for the beaver as emblematically Canadian, urging that the beaver is becoming extinct. He has not yet proposed that the dandelion replace the maple leaf.

Omnibuses.

London folks prefer omnibuses to subways and street cars. Subways, however, are twice as popular as street cars. The stage lines are frequented by travelers in the proportion of nearly three to one, says the New York Tribune. According to statistics on city traffic furnished to the commerce department in consulate reports, 10,460,358,968 persons traveled on London's subways, omnibuses and street cars in the last ten years. In the London subways 2,881,254,160 passengers traveled in the last decade. On street cars the number was 1,760,720,397, and on omnibuses 5,818,384,411 traveled. London folks apparently prefer the open—the fogs, rain and wind.

Take Time by the Forelock.

If you know just what you want before going shopping, you will save your own time, as well as the storekeepers. A few minutes in making a list of your requirements will save trouble and annoyance, and prevent your forgetting some important items.

As a reminder of your needs, read the advertisements. Merchants who use the advertising columns do so for your convenience, believing you will appreciate it and that it will add to their value in your eyes.

You are not getting the full value of your paper unless you read the advertisements.

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Wilson's Hardware Store

Dairy Supplies

Milk Pails, Milk Pans,
Milk Cans, Strainer Pails,
Cream Pails,
Cream Separators.

Sap Supplies

Buckets, Spiles, and Pans.

A complete line now in stock.

D. B. WILSON
'Phone 138

Rough Weather

Requires Good Shoes. Get your Shoes Repaired now. You may save the price of a new pair.

Bring them to us and let us look them over and give you a price for fixing them up.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORKMANSHIP.

F. P. TENDALL,
O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

MILLIONS IN PROFITS

are being paid to the shareholders of Northern Ontario's Gold Mines.

Are you getting your share?

The experience gained in fifteen years of active connection with these mines will help you to participate in these splendid profits.

Complete information on Request

HOMER L. GIBSON & CO.
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HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
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FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

Baby Chicks.

You cannot raise poultry without some effort, nor can you have large full grown chicks in the early fall to sell, or pullets to lay before cold weather sets in and egg prices high, unless you start early in the spring. If you wait for your hens to set you only repeat your former disappointments. So get busy NOW and leave your orders with the **M. B. MILLS CO.**, Headquarters for Poultry, Wholesale and Retail, who have the appliances, the accommodation and the experience to start you right with strong, healthy chicks. Come in and talk it over.

We sell Baby Chicks.
We sell Eggs for Hatching.
We sell choice male birds for breeding.
We sell Incubators and Brooders.
We sell fresh dressed milk fed poultry for the table.
We buy Eggs for Setting.
We buy live and dressed poultry all the time especially **live hens** this time of the year.

Call and see our plant and get your orders booked early as we will have difficulty in serving our increasing number of customers this season.

'Phone 103. 11-tf

If you feel that you have the grippe coming on, don't wait, but get some capsules at Knight's. They knock it instantly.

Oranges! Oranges!

California Seedless, Navel Oranges, sweet and juicy, by the peck at FRANK H. PERRY'S. 13-a

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For Sale.

All kinds of secondhand Furniture, Military Boots and Clothing for men, women and children.

SEYMOUR LINDSAY,
Water Street, one block north of Light's Lumber Yard.
12-c-p

Napanee Company "Frontenac Regiment."

All members of the Company will parade at the Armouries, Wednesday evening, March 9th, at 7.30 p.m. Dress—civilian.

By order,
G. P. Carr, Major,
Officer Commanding "B" Co.

New Firm.

We the undersigned have entered into co-partnership as Undertakers and Funeral Directors and dealers in wall papers, under the name of "Masters & Tierney" and will, until further notice, carry on their business in the premises formerly occupied by Carscallen Bros., corner of Centre and Mill streets, Napanee, where they will be pleased to meet their patrons and friends.

W. A. MASTERS,
THOS. TIERNEY.
January 29, 1921. 10-d

General Election Probable Shortly.

Even if the Government can avoid defeat on every Government measure throughout the whole session, the holding of a general election before another session of Parliament is probable. Should the Government secure in the vote on the King amendment to the address or later in the Budget vote, sufficient majority to allow it to "carry on" there will be another session next year, but if, as appears likely, their majority gets whittled down to such a point that the holding of bye-elections for seats now vacant and shortly to be vacated would bring it close to the vanishing point, the election will be held toward the end of this year or the beginning of next.

Waive Power Tax by $250,000 Grant.

The hydro legislation, when it is brought down in a few days, will provide, it is learned on high authority, for a grant of $250,000 to lessen the burden of providing the small urban centres and rural districts with hydro-electric service. This will mean that the report of the committee appointed by the legislature will not be adopted in so far as it recommended that a rental of $2 per horsepower be charged upon power deleloped within the province. Much controversy was engendered by the committee's report in this regard, and Sir Adam Beck strongly opposed the proposal. The chairman of the hydro commission suggested the grant of $250,000, and it is understood the government will accept this.

Hockey.

On Saturday, March 5th, the Bath Town Team defeated the Napanee Juniors by the score of 6-5. The Bath team were far heavier than the Napanee players, but were unable to stick-handle as well. The game was the fastest Junior game that has been played this year. Jimmy Davern was the fast man for the locals, scoring 3 of the five goals. In the second period Davern seemed to have no trouble in scoring, but was watched to closely afterwards. Davern was easily the fastest man on the ice. Jack Stewart played a good game in goal on several occasions coming out ten feet to check a man when he was through the defence. Young starred for Bath. Following is the line up: Defence, Cowle and Stewart; Forwards, Davern, Gleeson, Rogers; Subs., Cavanaugh and Fox; Goal, Jack Stewart; Referee, Mr. W. McLaughlin.

Meeting of Creditors.

Representatives of a number of wholesale houses of Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough and other points, creditors of H. C. Pedwell, late of Roblin, general store keeper, met at the office of the assignee, W. G. Wilson, on Friday, February 25th, and after full discussion of affairs of estate, directed the assignee to see that on behalf of creditors, agreement of exchange made between Assignor Pedwell and one E. J. Bucknam, be carried out. Mr. Shore Loynes, representing Fenwick Hendry & Co., Kingston, and Mr. W. P. Peters, Kingston, were appointed Inspectors. Mr. R. B. Priestman, of (Canadian Credit Men's Association) Toronto, kindly offered the creditors present his assistance in determining the value of the Toronto realty and securities and in their disposal. The creditors all seemed willing to give the assignor every chance to make good, and by so doing they anticipate the estate will pay 100 cents on the dollar. Mr. E. J. Bucknam, Jr., an army aviator, returned from overseas, son of the gentleman who proposes to take over the business, and his young English bride are in charge and are rapidly making friends.

Two applications, 5 days apart, of our New Electric Louse Powder keeps the cattle free from lice. 40c. a lb. at WALLACE'S.

FACTORY NOT TO OPERATE

Notice to Growers of the Napanee Canning Co. Dominion Canners, Limited.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Canners, Limited, it was decided not to operate Branch Factory known as the Napanee Canning Co., Napanee, during the season of 1921, owing to the bad state of the canned goods market. All conditional contracts will be considered void.

Signed,
DOMINION CANNERS, LIMITED
J. EDGECOMBE, Local Manager in Trust.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Union Prayer and Praise service in Trinity church.
Thursday, 7.30—C.G.I.T. and C.S.E.T. social evening.
Sunday, 9.30—Morning class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting

DON'T FORGET

Ladies' Musical and Literary Club. Hear the "Persian Garden," by four Toronto artists, under the direction of Dr. Edward Brome, in the Town Hall, Napanee, Tuesday, March 8th.

Just Arrived.

One car of good smithing coal and one car of large, fresh mined pea coal. The latter works fine in ranges or heaters with small grates.

F. E. VANLUVEN.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

Will ship hogs, cattle and sheep NEXT MONDAY. Highest returns. All stock insured against loss.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN"

Notice to Public.

In case you harbor any fear as to your sale being my first one, don't worry as I will have an experienced man at my elbow "if needed." List that sale with me for best results. Orders and attention at Campbell House, Napanee.

H. W. GALLAGHAR,
The People's Auctioneer.
Adolphustown.
Phone 10, ring 1-3.

Fire at the Merchants Bank.

Friday evening, about 7.30 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded for a blaze which had started in the basement of The Merchants Bank. Huge columns of smoke pouring from the building led to the discovery, and for a time it looked as though a serious fire would result. However, the firemen were quickly on the scene and soon had the blaze extinguished. The fire started in some papers stored in the cellar. No serious damage resulted, except that the rafters of the first flooring were considerably burned, and the fire broke through the first floor in a couple of places. Everything in the building was smoke blackened as the building was full of smoke at one time.

TO-NIGHT

Oil Drilling at Lonsdale.

Drilling for oil at Lonsdale should start about the first week in May, says Walter S. Reeves, representative of the Transvaal Share Comporation, Limited. The exact location of the first test well to be sunk will be decided by geologists. "We have acquired about all the land we require, and are going to see what drilling will do," said he. "Our leases have been increased to 3.500 acres, which will be large enough to permit extensive operations." Mr. Reeves leaves the third week of this month for England, and will remain there for about ten days. During his stay in England it will be decided whether to ship out oil-drilling equipment from England or contract to have the work done by Canadian companies. Geologists will accompany Mr. Reeves on his return to Canada. It is some months ago since interest was attracted to Tyendinaga by indications of oil.

Stewart power Horse Clippers, Newmarket hand clippers. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

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Basketball.

Upper School won their first game on Monday last from the fast 3B team, by a score of 11-8. The game was very rough, because the referee, Jack Stewart, was just making his bow as such an official. However, the two teams are very evenly matched, and the game was touch and go until the final whistle. R. Rogers accounted for seven of Upper School's points. H. Babcock scored six points for 3B. On Wednesday night the II form again showed their supremacy by scoring a win over IA, to the tune of 53-14 and thereby putting their first three games away in the ice-box. R. Hudgins, of II, dropped the ball in eleven times, L. Wheeler also scoring ten from the field. IA started off nicely, but couldn't keep the pace set by II form. Friday night's game had to be postponed and a double header is to be staged on the next night. Standing to date:

Team	W	L	F	A	Games yet to play
II	3	0	116	45	2
U.S.	1	0	11	8	4
IB	1	1	49	49	3
3B	0	1	8	11	4
3A	0	1	17	23	4
1A	0	2	23	88	3

C. MAYBEE, Capt.

IN TOWN HALL

DOES IT PAY TO WORRY ABOUT APPENDICITIS?

Can appendicitis be guarded against? Yes, by preventing intestinal infection. The intestinal antiseptic, Adler-i-ka, acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel removing ALL foul, decaying matter which might start infection. EXCELLENT for gas on stomach or chronic constipation. It removes matter which you never thought was in your system and which nothing else can dislodge. One man reports it is unbelievable the awful impurities Adler-i-ka brought out. Wallace's Drug Store, Ltd.

Your Plush Coat

will have a better appearance if you let us

Steam it

and replace the old buttons with the new style

Half Ball Plush Buttons,

with the Metal Shanks that won't pull out.

Let us give you a price for the work.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Lantern service.
Thursday, 7.30—Altar Chapter.
Friday, 7.30—Choir Practice.
Sunday March 13th.—
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

Wood for Sale.

A quantity of soft dry wood in piles. Will be at camp near Sharp's Corners all this week.

A. F. CLARK.

Stirling, 24th May.

I. O. O. F. big Field Day. Stirling lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F., will hold monster demonstration. Further particulars later 15-d

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Musical and Literary Club.

Owing to the date, March 31st, conflicting with the Masonic dance, the dates of "The Great Adventure" will be changed to April 1st, Ap[illegible]d, April 4th.

Hockey.

On Friday evening last the Intermediate hockey teams of Belleville and Kingston met at the Napanee rink and gave a splendid exhibition match. The teams were well matched and the ice in splendid condition. Both teams played good, fast hockey and the game all through was gentlemanly and sportsmanlike. The score was Kingston, 12, Belleville 9.

First Company Parade.

The Napanee Company of the Frontenac Regiment holds its first Company parade this evening in the Armouries at 7.30 p.m. About 35 members have been signed up, but another 65 are wanted to bring it up to strength. Authority was received yesterday for the company to commence its drill season and the first inspection of the Company will take place on or about March 23rd. It is intended to start an N.C.O's Class at once so that the requisite number of non-commissioned Officers may be qualified and headquarters, Kingston, have detailed Sgt. Ruddie, Royal Canadian Regt. to assist in getting the Company into shape for its annual inspection. Clothing, arms and equipment have been indented for and it is hoped to have these for issuing out to the members within the next few days. The Officers who have been posted to the local Company are: Major G. P. Carr, Capt. C. H. Anderson, Lieut. E. L. Fielding, M.C., and Lieut. H. Babcock, and recruits should apply to any of the officers or to any of the N.C.O.'s at the Armouries on parade evenings. The scale of pay for the Militia has been raised considerably and a returned soldier now gets $1.50 a day and a recruit $1.25. Napanee, we feel, can recruit a company that will do the town credit, and if the plans, that we understand the officers have in view, are carried out, and we believe they will, members of the local company will not have any reason to regret joining.

Sap Buckets, Sap Pans, Spoiles. Get your supply now. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

On Saturday, Feb. 26th, the death occurred in Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, of Mrs. Louise Tobey. Her death followed a lingering illness. Her husband, the late Edward Tobey, Napanee, died thirty-eight years ago.

About midnight Saturday night 16 cars of a Grand Trunk freight train going east were derailed at Collins Bay and most of them rolled into the bay, along the shore of which the railway runs for some distance. The locomotive remained on the tracks. The cars were mostly laden with soft coal for Montreal. Traffic was delayed for six hours owing to the wreckage. No one is reported injured.

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Next Sunday, church anniversary.

Rev. R. Newton Powell will preach morning and evening.

Monday evening a congregational meeting and discussion of church matters. Musical programme and light refreshments.

LONDON WOMAN IS MUCH GRATIFIED

Mrs. Pugsley Obtains Wonderful Results From Taking Tanlac.

"I will always feel grateful to the lady in Toronto who advised me to take Tanlac," said Mrs. Gertrude Pugsley, of 74 Colborne St., London, Ontario.

"For three years I suffered from a general run-down condition, following a severe operation. I was in the hospital for a month and, after coming home, it was fully ten weeks before I could get around very much and then with great difficulty. I could neither eat nor sleep with any satisfaction and had very little strength. I was not satisfied with the way I was mending and decided to get something to build me up.

"I read a statement from a lady in Toronto about Tanlac and I wrote to her and she advised me to try it by all means. It certainly has been a godsend to me and I am glad I followed her advice, for I am a well woman today. I began to pick up from the very start and my strength gradually came back. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly all night long and my work is a pleasure. I am grateful for what Tanlac did for me and I believe it will do the same for others."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt.)

GETTING BACK TO NORMAL
(By Harry A. Munroe, New York)

We're getting back to good old times such as we've most forgotten; We're getting back to chasing dimes and wearing shirts of cotton. We have enjoyed a lengthy spree, with money freely flowing; but now the road to Normalcy is where you'll find us going. When far more cash than we could spend was piling in our coffers, how could we heed the dismal end predicted by the scoffers? We're getting back, they tell us now, to wiser, safer measures; we'll think lots more about our plow and less about our pleasures. As normal men we'll write less checks; no doubt at first 'twill irk us, to find life growing more complex and somewhat less like circus. But normal man likes sawing wood, he's happy when he's striving; for when his work is going good he knows that he's arriving. The normal chap finds life too slow when wearing four inch collars; its his delight to make things grow, his favorite crop is dollars. No normal fellow is content to flourish like the lillies; he'd rather rustle for the rent than ape the weary Willies. We've much enjoyed our jamboree, the song, the play, the dancing. It was a time of gay repose, an era wild and splendid, but now we don our working clothes and dig as fate intended.

Confidence of Two Robins.

An example of the confidence that birds sometimes have in man is illustrated by the story in "Bird-Lore" of a pair of robins that built their nest on the under side of an oil-tank car. The mother bird laid six eggs before the car was filled with oil and ready to start out on the road. The foreman, not without some misgiving, removed the nest while the switch engine took away the car and shunted another tank car as near as possible to the same place. He carefully set the nest back in the same relative position on the new car, and the birds returned at once. That car, too, left the yards, and a third car, to which the men had transferred the nest, was also billed to go. The foreman was puzzled, for the nest now had four half-grown birds. A happy thought came to him; he built an open box and nailed it to one of the posts of the platform that the men used in filling the car. He put nest and young into the box. Here the robins finished housekeeping. Among the rattling cars with the switch engine going and coming, the old birds kept at work as if a railway yard was as quiet and safe as a forest glade. All the men in the yard were keenly interested in the nest, and had any one injured it there would have been trouble.

Hunting Hair Seals.

Hunting hair seals by airplane and destroying them by machine gun fire has been seriously proposed to the Canadian Fisheries Department by fishermen, says a report from Vancouver, British Columbia. The scheme proposed and tried last spring of trapping the salmon-destroying hair seals at the mouth of the Fraser river by means of set lines and short laterals armed with strong hooks brought a measure of success, but was not entirely a victory over the wise mammalia of the ocean. The new proposal is to come down on from the unsuspected heights, as they bask on the sandbars in thousands, and pour a stream of bullets into them.

Barron One of the First.

One of the first V.C.'s awarded to Canadian soldiers in the Great War was that to Sergt. Colin Barron, of the 3rd Battalion, Toronto. When his unit was making an attack it was held up by three machine guns. Corpl. Barron opened on them from a flank at point blank range, rushed the enemy guns single-handed, killed four of the crew, and captured the remainder. He then turned one of the captured guns on the retiring enemy, causing them severe casualties. The dash and determination displayed by this non-commissioned officer enabled the advance to be continued.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30, Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

8-tf

The Market Grocery.

Black Tea at 35c. lb., 3 lbs. for $1.00; Sifting new seasons Japan Tea, 30c.; High grade Coffee and Teas always in stock. White Rose, Royal Household and Purity Flour.

THOMPSON BROS.

Milk cans, Dairy pails, Royal Purple and Grofast calf meals. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

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At H. W. Kelly's grocery for Friday and Saturday you can get good canned tomatoes 15c. a can; Vegetable Soup, 2 for 25c.; Tomato Soup, 2 for 25c.; Nice Prunes, 25c. a lb. A nice lot of fancy biscuit in at reduced prices. Don't forget our famous Coffee. Get 1 pound and try it and you will never use any other.

H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Dolores Cassinella in a seven reel special feature, "THE WEB OF DECEIT."

Also next episode of "RUTH OF THE ROCKIES."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Anne Cornwall, a brand new star in a brand new picture, "THE PATH SHE CHOSE."

Also next episode of "THE FLAMING DISC."

And a Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Extra added attraction, "JIGGS IN SOCIETY," of the famous Bringing up Father series.

And a six reel special feature.

And a reel of Natural Colored Pictures.

Orchestra Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

I will sing unto the Lord, because He hath dealt bountifully with me. Ps. 13-6.

He leadeth me! O blessed thought,
O words with heavenly comfort fraught!
Whate'er I do, where'er I be,
Still 'tis God's hand that leadeth me.

We know that all things work together for good to them that love God—Romans 8-28: The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost—Luke 19-10.

"O loving seeker of the lost,
How great for me Thy toil and cost."

A BIBLE LOVER.

Don't just ask for a hot water bottle—specify "Kantleek" and get the highest grade bottle made. For sale at WALLACE'S.

It All Depends

on whether you are looking at price or at value.

You can buy Black Tea as low as 35c. per pound. We can let you have it at that price, if you want it.

But we don't believe it is as good value as our highest grade blend at double that price. With the latter you get double the number of cups to the pound, while as to the flavor there is no comparison.

The best tea is always the cheapest.

Test it out for yourself by steeping two ounces of any other tea against an ounce of

Daly Grange Standard Blend

Try the same test with our

SPECIAL BLEND COFFEE

NAPANEE AGENTS—F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall, Dundas Street; and E. McLaughlin, John Street.

The

Next Three Months

will be the

Best time to buy Lumber, Cement, and Building Supplies.

as prices are not likely to decline, and there may be a scarcity later in the season.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

45tf

$1.00 SALE

Having dissolved partnership with my brother, I am here to serve my customers as usual, only with better bargains. I have an enormous stock, and will have to sell a lot of it under cost, as the prices are coming down. I am putting on a $1.00 sale. Here are some of the bargains:

6 yds. Flannelette, 28 in. wide	$1.00
5 yds. dark Flannelette, 28 in. wide	1.00
3 yds. colored Flannelette, 36 in. wide	1.00
6 yds. grey and white Cotton, 36 and 40 in. wide	1.00
4½ yds. Print, all colors	1.00
4 yds. Scrim for curtains	1.00
3 yds. Oxford Shirting	1.00
6 yds. Pique	1.00
4 yds. Turkish Towelling	1.00
12 spools Coats' Thread, 200 yds	1.00
8 spools Mercer Crochet Thread	1.00
2 pr. Ladies' Union Underwear, reg. $1.50 each	1.00
2 pr. Girls' Union Underwear, reg. $1.50 each	1.00
Ladies' Underskirts, Knitted or Flannelette, reg. $1.50	1.00
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, reg. 75c. pr., 2 pairs for	1.00
Reg. 50c. pr., 3 pairs for	1.00
Children's Pure Wool Hose, reg. 75c. pr., 2 prs. for	1.00
reg. 50c. pr., 3 prs. for	1.00
Girls' Scarf and Toque, reg. $1.50 set, for	1.00
Men's Wool Sox, 5 prs. for	1.00
Men's Wool Sox, reg. 50c., 3 prs. for	1.00
Men's Wool Sox, reg. 75c., 2 prs. for	1.00

Also numerous other bargains.
Come and see for yourself.

M. MAKER, - Napanee.

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.

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T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
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W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
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Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
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ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE

Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
800 lb. capacity, $85.00.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

ICE

I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.

S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

THE BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION—WHAT IS IT ?

By Sir Rider Haggard, K.B.E.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Chief Scout for Wales, appeals to the "Daily Telegraph" for a sum of £200,000 or more to meet the necessary expenses of the Boy Scouts Association.

Why should the public, even in these hard times, give an instant and a most generous response to this appeal ?

As one known to many boys throughout the world and who is humbly connected with the movement, I will try very briefly to answer the question.

First of all, what is this Organization which since the year 1907 has grown to such vast proportions principally as a result of the inspiration and energy of the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell ?

It is an organization which aims at including as many as possible of the lads of the Empire and its object, broadly, is to inculcate in the hearts of those lads all that is high, honourable, pure, good and true by instruction, discipline (especially self-discipline), and the observation of natural things in the open air. Every Scout promises on his honour—that noble, far-reaching but indefinable quality—to do his duty to his God and his King, to help others in every way possible, and to obey the orders of those set over him. In short its gospel is that of Love, Service and Charity, as opposed to that other gospel of Hate, Cruelty, Destruction, and all that these entail, which is now at its evil work in so many parts of this tormented world. The means by which these aims are advanced are very simple. Boys are joined into bands and companies according to their ages under trained Scoutmasters. The qualities of imagination and romance which, however much they may be sneered at, are great qualities, are encouraged in their hearts, thereby teaching them to love all high and nobly-aimed adventure and to seek it throughout the earth. Here it should be borne in mind that without imagination and romance the Empire would never have become what it is and that already, in large or small degree, they exist in every lad. The Association draws them out and nurtures them, that is all. Loyalty, another great quality, is also taught to the budding Scout, loyalty to the God who made him, loyalty to the King and all who serve under him ; loyalty to the cause of the stricken and the suffering, loyalty to the country that bred him and the principles of his ancestors which have lifted it into the forefront of the nations, and lastly, but not least, loyalty to the best instincts of his soul as opposed to the baser instincts of his flesh.

Such, as I think, are the principal objects of the Boy Scouts Association, and I believe that all right minded men and women will agree that they are good.

Now what has this movement achieved up to the present time ?

It has made clean, courageous men of thousands who otherwise might have drifted, and in many instances would have drifted into very different courses. During the war some twenty-three thousand of Land and Sea Scouts took a share in the protection of their country, and all who saw them at their work, as I have done must be proud of it and them. More than one hundred thousand who once were Scouts, or Scoutmasters served under arms and of these ten thousand died doing their duty. To certain of these ex-Scouts came great and well-deserved honours. Who, for instance, can read without emotion the tale of John Travers Cornwell, V.C., who indeed was faithful unto death, and because "he might be wanted" stayed by his gun upon the "Chester" amongst the fallen, although himself mortally wounded and dying ? And he is but a sample of many known and unknown.

That is what the Scouts have done, or some of it, in our recent struggle to escape destruction and slavery, which owing to the mercy of God and the ancient steadfastness of our race in the end we did escape.

But should the Association, therefore, rest upon its oars and cease from training youth to be "prepared" ? Are all the perils past ? Have England and the Empire no further need for courage and devotion ? Surely the answer is that it cannot rest because perils are not past, but still threaten from every quarter. Whatever some may think, while man is man there will be wars, and the jealousies, ambitions and desire for plunder from which war springs ; for alas ! the League of Nations with its high ideals does not yet control the earth.

Still in considering this aspect of the Association, namely that in the future as it has done in the past, its numbers may be called upon to assist in the defence of their hearths and homes do not let us make a mistake. Do not let us suppose that its objects or its principles are primarily connected with war. On the contrary, if the fundamental doctrines that guide the boy scout prevailed, there would be no war. Primarily the Organization is one to promote human kindness and thereby to prevent war which arises from human hatred.

Another of its objects is to tie the Empire together in the bonds of brotherhood. In short it interprets the spirit of the old Roman maxim and by being ready for battle, yet seeks Peace and thus helps to ensure it.

Moreover, there are sundry kinds of war, of which perhaps the worst at the present moment is that which is known as "class hatred", whereof the most terrible results that the world has ever seen, are to be found in Russia at this hour. Let us face the facts. There are many who wish to extend this dreadful system to our own and other lands ; further they have great power, being like all revolutionaries, active and unscrupulous. Also they have their own organizations for influencing youth. Have not many of us seen vanloads of children travelling the streets of London, waving red flags and singing songs whereof probably they do not know the meaning, many of which children within a few years will grow up into confirmed communists, sworn to the overthrow of law, order and religion, as it is intended that they should do.

The Boy Scouts are not of this fellowship. They are sworn to the maintenance of law, order and religion, and for this reason their Organization has a claim upon the support of every up-right man anid woman.

Because this is so, also, it has many enemies, secret and declared, most of them secret. As we have learned of late, the Bolshevists know the power of money and supply it without stint to promote unrest and revolution. Cannot we do the same to promote peace and contentment, international, national and private?

Let us never forget that the Boy Scouts Association, by educating youth to tread the paths of righteousness when it attains to manhood and exercises the authority of citizenship, is no mean public insurance against terrible and world-wide evils, and remembering this, let us be prepared to pay the premium on that insurance.

This is the truth and no good ever came of blinking the truth however fashionable this may be—and never was it more so. Therefore, I submit to all who agree with this statement that almost as a matter of duty they should support H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Appeal on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association to the utmost of their power.

Walladerma (winter balm) is the ideal preparation for chapped hands and rough skin It dries in and is not sticky. 25c. a large bottle at WALLACE'S.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
44tf

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOW TO INTRODUCE A ROTATION OF CROPS.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

First consider the approximate acreage of grain, hay, pasture and hoed crops which will be required ; next consider the quality of soil which is on the farm, then decide what rotation would be most suitable.

The following rotations have given good results :

A four year rotation : Hoed crop ; grain ; clover hay, timothy hay. This rotation has proved to be very satisfactory although its acreage of grain is rather too limited for most farms.

A five year rotation : Hoed crop ; grain ; clover hay ; timothy hay ; grain. This rotation gives a very good proportion of the various crops. It is very satisfactory.

A three year rotation : Hoed crop ; grain ; clover hay. This rotation has a very large area of hoed crop and provides no pasture land. It is, therefore, unsuited to most farms. However, if the fertility of the soil is very poor, if aditional pasture land is available, and if considerable stock are kept which will consume the hoed crops, the rotation is very satisfactory.

There are, of course, many other rotations, but the above mentioned, have perhaps, the most general application. It is quite probable that portions of the farm, on account of being either too wet or too light and sandy, may have to be farmed under a separate cropping system. Under such conditions if this area is not too large it is undoubtedly more profitable to leave it undivided by fences and to reckon the entire area as one year in the new rotation. With such a system, a field of poor soil may be increased in fertility by a short rotation of crops and by larger applications of manure. A field of low, wet land may be left longer in hay.

One consideration should not be overlooked. The fields should be made large in order to reduce the cost of producing crops and to decrease the depreciation and repair of fences. The rotation should be planned so that the horses would be kept busy as much as possible throughout the year because it costs money to have horses standing idle. While almost all farmers follow some practice of changing the crops on their fields from year to year, very few have adopted a definite rotation of crops. The adoption of a suitable rotation will reduce the cost of production and will make more profit.

E. S. HOPKINS,
Dominion Field Husbandman.

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Here's a Modest V.C.

Capt. G. F. Kerr, of the 3rd Battalion, Toronto, is just as modest as he is heroic. His brother officers of the famous 3rd tell how the story of his exploit in the battle of Amiens leaked out, but the identity of the officer who did the deed—capturing four Hun machine gun nests and taking the crews prisoner—was a dark secret. Col. Bart Rogers, the O. C., determined to find out which of his officers had done it. He paraded the whole lot of them. He put to each the direct query, "Did you do it?" Not until he was forced to answer the direct question did Kerr disclose the fact that he was the hero.

Here's how it happened: His company was held up in their advance and he went ahead alone to root out the trouble. He got into a foe trench, met a sergeant of the 10th Battalion, and together they penetrated far into the German lines, finally coming upon and surprising a Hun field battery in action. They silenced the battery and took the crew prisoner. Then Kerr went back to move his company up.

Now is the time to feed Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea. It will, beyond a doubt, pay for itself. For sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S.

McCORMICK'S Jersey Cream SODA BISCUITS

are baked in the finest sunshine biscuit factory in America by experienced bakers in spotless white uniforms.

Ask for McCormick's Sodas.
"Makers of Biscuits for 62 years.
13

U. F. O. NEWS AND VIEWS

The Odessa Farmers' Club had a busy shipping day on Friday, March 4th.

"The farmers of Canada have perhaps suffered the most rapid and complete deflation of any class, because of the enormous reductions in the prices of their products"—Business and Investments, McLean's Magazine.

FARM PROFITS.

Professor J. B. Reynolds, President of the O.A.C., recently submitted a number of printed questions to the students in attendance at that institution, asking them if they intend to follow the life into which they were born, or abandon it. Of over 150 who have replied thus far, 100 were born on farms, but many of these young men, born on the farm, and now acquiring an education that should help to make them successful farmers, have somehow learned that there are disabilities in farming that make the prospect of it distasteful to them. Professor Reynolds goes on to say, "I am going to give you some of the reasons for that distaste, reasons stated by themselves. I would have you pay earnest heed to the opinions of these boys. The answers were given seriously and are an honest and candid expression of feeling on a matter no less important that the choice of an occupation."

"Of those who find farm life distasteful, 33 mention long hours as a reason ; 24 too much grind, no opportunity for amusement and recreation ; 17 poor returns ; 13 lack of capital ; 10 lack of labor ; 7 lack of conveniences ; 4 Sunday work. These reasons you will observe, are chiefly economic, questions of labor, capital, hours of employment, and expenditure for convenience in house and barn. There are social reasons likewise, but we have not time to deal with them now." The principal point to be noted is, that though there were some who admired farm life for its health, love of nature, free life, only four replies out of 150 emphasized the profitableness of farming. Evidently the expectations of the majority in this regard are moderate and what attractions there are to the farm are mainly sentimental.

"There are thousands in Canada like these boys," says Prof. Reynolds, "cherishing sentiments and tastes favorable to country life, but repelled from it by practical difficulties and disabilities. So that the question resolves itself, into the last analysis into an economic one. If they can be assured of a modest income, of freedom, not from hard work, but from slavery, of reasonable opportunity for cultivating their minds and their social interests—all right and worthy demands upon life— these boys would be satisfied to follow farming."

But first of all Prof. Reynolds points out that the boy, to derive a moderate income from farming, must count on an investment of about $12,000. He itemizes this in the following way :

100 acres of land........	$4,000
2 houses..............	3,000
Barn, stables, implement shed, poultry houses...	2,000
Waterworks.........	300
15 cows at $80 each......	1,200
4 horses at $150 each.....	600
Brood sows..............	200
Poultry..............	100
Implements....	600
Total...........	$12,000

These figures are based on conditions of 1914 and are very reasonable. "And now," asks Prof. Reynolds, "What prospects has farming to offer to a young man who has $12,000 to invest and is about to choose between farming and some other occupation ? Suppose that he is offered a position as District Representative or any position at a salary of $1,000 or $1,200 a year. How many of you who are successful farmers and know what profits you are making, how many of you woud advise him to invest his money and his life in a $12,000 farm equipment ?"

Against whatever income that may be realized from this $12,000 farm ,there is of course, an annual expense account. Prof. Reynolds itemizes this expense account which the young man choosing farming as his vocation must annually be prepared to meet before he has a cent for himself. We regret that space will not permit of the itemized account of expenses, but they include wages for hired help, threshing, silo-filling, occasional labor, concentrates for milking cows, taxes seed-clover, seed-corn, turnip seed, general expenses, including blacksmith and veterinary bills, insurance, depreciation and repairs on buildings and implements, interest on investment, etc. These expenses in normal times, easily and reasonably total $2,000 a year, and this big list of expenses must be paid before he has a cent for himself. Any sum of money which the farmer makes over and above this $2,000 expense is his pay for his labor and therefore corresponds to the salary which he would receive for his labor in any other occupation. Does the average farmer on 100 acres in normal times make anything over and above this $2,000 expense ? Should he make anything more than his expenses ?

Prof. Reynolds claims that $1000.00 a year should be a reasonable wage for the labor and management of the proprietor of a $12,000 business. Hence in order to make his wages equal to what he is worth or equal to what he would receive in an Agricultural Office or almost any city occupation, the young farmer must make at least $3000.00 a year off his 100 acre farm "And any man able to produce an annual revenue of $3,000 from such a farm as I have described gets his $1,000 and earns it" says Prof. Reynolds.

"It can be done" says Prof. Reynolds. Perhaps in exceptional cases it is done. But the farmer must be favored with the best of luck. He must employ all the arts of business and scientific agriculture to accomplish the feat. It is not surprising, therefore, that only four out of 150 young men at O.A.C. emphasized the profitableness of farming and it is not surprising that these young men and men in our cities are not falling over themselves to invest $12,000 in a farm and equipment just to try the experiment. And until the time comes when, under better economic conditions, thinking men can be assured that farming is not on the average an experiment or a gamble, but a profitable investment, until that time comes this great rural depopulation will go on.

Without a doubt the best value on Phonographs can be obtained at Knight's up-to-date Pharmacy, Napanee.

BEER SHOULD NOT BE EXEMPTED.

"I consider beer just as great an evil, and just as degrading in its effects as a beverage as any other alcoholic liquor. The whole battle for decency and efficiency and better physical health is lost if beer is exempted. I have a good deal of knowledge of the effect of beer drinking, both in this country and abroad. It is injurious all the time, creating drunkards, disrupting homes, and robbing poor children and mothers of millions of dollars wasted over the bar of the saloon.

"The habitual beer drinker stands small chance of recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Moderate quantities of beer impair efficiency, and our working people lose thousands of dollars yearly by being laid off because of the injurious habit of beer drinking."—Howard A. Kelly, M.D., Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, M.D.

"One only needs to study in Germany the 'beer jokes,' beer conversation and beer literature. They have stilled in young Germany the idealism, the taste for the classics and the final mental pleasures throughout broad parts of the nation, and in both sexes, to an extent that makes one cry for help. Among the academic youth of Germany the drinking of beer has truly killed ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity." — Professor Forel, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

A very illuminating and somewhat amazing report of the social effects of prohibition in Boston is afforded from the Fairmont Hotel, which caters to a low-priced trade, which is in Hyde Park, Boston. The proprietor says : "Formerly every week we had drunks and loafers skipping bills and the men were constantly arrested. Formerly the men hardly had clothing and shoes that would hang together, and now I hardly recognize my former boarders."

The Violet Trail.

The remarkable story of how the Empress Eugenie found the grave of her son, the Prince Imperial, who was killed in Zululand, is related by Dr. Ethel Smyth in Blackwood's Magazine.

"The spot where the prince fell," says the writer, "had been marked by a cairn of stones, but by the date of the visit the jungle had encroached so that even the most astute Zulu guides, who had been among the prince's assailants, could not find it. The prince had a passion for violent scent; it was the only toilet accessory of the kind he used. Suddenly the Empress became aware of a strong smell of violets. 'This is the way,' she cried, and went off on a line of her own.

"Sir Evelyn Wood, who accompanied the Empress, said she tore along like a hound on a trail, stumbling over dead wood and tussocks, her face beaten by the high grass that parted and closed behind her, until, with a loud cry, she fell upon her knees, crying, "C'est ici!' And there, hidden in almost impenetrable brushwood, they found the cairn!

"The Empress told me that the first whiff of perfume had been so unexpected, so overwhelming, that she thought she was going to faint. But it seemed to drag her along with it; she felt no fatigue and could have fought her way through the jungle for hours."

You usually get what you pay for—buy cheap tea and you get low grade tea—buy Daly's Good Tea and you'll get the best the market affords. In 1 and 5 lb. packages at WALLACE'S.

Wilson's - Shoe Store

IT TAKES A GOOD BOOT to make a man ask for the same make every time. That is just what we hear after a customer has tried a pair of

"Greb Shoes"

You will know it yourself if you try them once.

Men's Box Calf Blucher, medium toe, just the shoe for a spare, or school shoe...... **$6.00**

The same in Brown Willow Calf for...... **$7.00**

JAS. A. WILSON,
Phone 116. The Reliable Shoe Store.

The Mistletoe Bough.

The mistletoe is a parasitic plant. All attempts to raise mistletoe from the earth have failed.

It was originally found growing wild in England, and the reason it is called "the mistletoe bough" is because it always grows on trees. The roots insinuate their fibres into the woody substance of the trees, and live entirely at the expanse of their sap. The stems and leaves of the mistletoe, it is curious to observe, are incapable of absorbing moisture.

Mistletoe is of little, if any, use to man, but has great popular interest as having been held in high veneration by the Druids, and connected with many of their superstitions. The mistletoe of the Druids, however, was exclusively found on the oak tree, and it possibly first acquired their esteem from its great rarity, for its appearance on that tree is so uncommon that many people are inclined to think that the mistletoe of the Druids must have been another plant altogether.

The custom of hanging mistletoe as Christmas decorations seems to have arisen from a practice of the Druid youth, who went round the houses bearing branches of mistletoe to announce the entrance of the New Year. Hence the habit of hanging up mistletoe, which has not died out through all the years gone by. So that really, although we always regard it as a Christmas decoration, the mistletoe is hung to herald the New Year.

In connection with mistletoe, it is interesting to note that this plant also flourishes in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies.

To pay the present British gold debt would take 47,17[illegible] tons of the precious metal.

Wanted Something Stronger.

Wishing to give his Scotch steward a treat, a gentleman invited him to London, and on the night after his arrival took him to a hotel to dine. During the early part of the dinner the steward was noticed to help himself very liberally to the champagne, glass after glass disappearing. Still he seemed very downhearted and morose. Presently he was heard to remark, "Weel, I hope they'll not be long wi' the whuskey, as I dinna get on verra weel wi' these mineral waters."

Bring your can and get the best separator oil—25c a quart at WALLACE'S.

Authors as Dandies.

Authors are frequently eccentric in their ideas of dress, says Tit-Bits.

Charles Dickens, when sitting for his portrait to the painter Frith, arrived at the artist's studio arrayed in a sky-blue overcoat with red cuffs.

"His dress was florid," wrote a contemporary; "a satin cravat of deepest blue, relieved by embroideries; a green waistcoat with gold flowers; a dress coat with a velvet collar and satin facings."

Alexandre Dumas once arrived at an evening reception wearing a red tie and a shirt on which were depicted a host of little red devils disporting themselves amidst flames.

Lord Beaconsfield was a celebrated dandy, and possessed an enormous wardrobe. He was much attached to a velvet suit with ruffles, and on one occasion attended a dinner party wearing green velvet trousers, a canary-colored waistcoast, low shoes with silver buckles, and lace cuffs to his coat.

He once walked down Regent street adorned in a blue overcoat, light blue trousers, and black stockings with red stripes.

Robert Louis Stevenson often used to wear a black flannel shirt, a knitted tie, Wellington boots, and rather tight trousers. This get-up was completed by a pea-jacket and a large white sombrero hat. His most amazing article of apparel was a lady's sealskin cape, which he draped about his shoulders and fastened with a fancy brooch, into which a small bunch of daffodils was thrust.

Honore de Balzac would affect the garb of a Dominican friar when writing, and Jean Jacques Rousseau was fond of wearing court dress.

Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls is merely the successor to a grander cataract that, æons ago, shook the forests about the present site of Thorold, Ont. This opinion is held by several engineers who have inspected the local excavations for the new Welland ship canal. Here, ten miles south of Lake Ontario and the same distance west of the present waterfall, precipitous ledges have been uncovered, over which water from Lake Erie is thought to have poured in seeking the lower level. In support of this theory is adduced the remarkable evidence of the rocks themselves, those bearing unmistakable signs of erosion through countless years.

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For 2 Weeks only From March 1st until March 14th

The price of our better quality bedroom furniture has been so greatly reduced that you can now get "high class" goods at medium price. We have suits of this nature in Mahogany and Walnut. The design is extremely pleasing and the finish has won for it a place in your beautiful home. Now that the price has been reduced low enough to enable you to buy

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Dresser, reduced from $84.00 to $65.00.
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Bed, reduced from $62.00 to $50.00.
Sale price of suite complete, $215.00.

ALL WHITE ENAMEL GOODS AT 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

SURFACE OAK Dressers with three drawers and large bevelled miror, reduced to $25.00.

Chiffonier reduced to $25.00.

We also have several separate pieces that are rare bargains, up to 35 per cent. discount.

"Seeing is believing," so come on the first day and properly furnish that bedroom that has so long been neglected.

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All the latest music in stock at all times. "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Records and Victrolas are universally popular.

GIBBARD RETAIL STORE
THE HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
Dundas Street, East

The VALLEY of the GIANTS

By PETER B. KYNE

Author of "Cappy Ricks"

Copyright by Peter B. Kyne

"Just wait a moment, if you please, George," Shirley said as he set the baggage down and started back for the car. He turned and beheld her extracting a five-dollar bill from her purse. "For you, George," she continued. "Thank you so much."

In all his life George Sea Otter had never had such an experience—he, happily, having been raised in a country where, with the exception of waiters, only a pronounced vagrant expects or accepts a gratuity from a woman. He took the bill and fingered it curiously; then his white blood asserted itself and he handed the bill back to Shirley.

"Thank you," he said respectfully. "If you were a man—all right. But from a lady—no. I am like my boss. I work for you for nothing"

Shirley did not understand his refusal, but her instinctive tact warned her not to insist. She returned the bill to her purse, thanked him again, and turned quickly to hide the slight flush of annoyance. George Sea Otter noted it.

"Lady," he said with great dignity, "at first I did not want to carry your baggage. I did not want to walk on this land." And with a sweeping gesture he indicated the Pennington grounds. "Then you cry a little because my boss is feeling bad about his old man. So I like you better. The old man—well, he has been like father to me and my mother—and we are Indians. My brothers, too—they work for him. So if you like my boss and his old man, George Sea Otter would go to hell for you pretty damn' quick. You bet your life!"

"You're a very good boy, George," she replied, with difficulty repressing a smile at his blunt but earnest avowal. "I am glad the Cardigans have such an honest, loyal servant."

George Sea Otter's dark face lighted with a quick smile. "Now you pay me," he replied and returned to the car.

The door opened, and a Swedish maid stood in the entrance regarding her stolidly "I'm Miss Sumner," Shirley told her. "This is my maid Marcelle. Help her in with the hand-baggage." She stepped into the hall and called: "Ooh-hooh! Nunky-dunk!"

"Ship ahoy!" An answering call came to her from the dining room, across the entrance-hall and an instant later Colonel Seth Pennington stood in the doorway. "Bless my whiskers! Is that you, my dear?" he

"Why, How Did You Get Here, Shirley?"

cried, and advanced to greet her. "Why, how did you get here, Shirley? I thought you'd missed the stage."

She presented her cheek for his kiss. "So I did, Uncle, but a nice red-haired young man named Bryce Cardigan found me in distress at Red Bluff, picked me up in his car, and brought me here." She sniffed adorably. "I'm so hungry," she declared, "and here I am, just in time for dinner. Is my name in the pot?"

"It isn't, Shirley, but it soon will be. How perfectly bully to have you with me again, my dear! And what a charming young lady you've grown to be since I saw you last! You're—why, you've been crying! By Jove, I had no idea you'd be so glad to see me again."

She could not forego a sly little smile at his egoism. "You're looking perfectly splendid Uncle Seth," she parried.

"And I'm feeling perfectly splendid. By the way, who did you say picked you up in his car?"

"Bryce Cardigan. Do you know him?"

"No, we haven't met. Son of old John Cardigan, I dare say. I've heard of him. He's been away from Sequoia for quite a while, I believe. About time he came home to take care of that stiff-necked old father of his." He stepped to the bell and pressed it, and the butler answered. "Set a place at dinner for Miss Shirley, James," he ordered. "Thelma will show you your rooms, Shirley. I was just about to sit down to dinner. I'll wait for you."

While Shirley was in the dining room Colonel Pennington's features wore an expression almost pontifical, but when she had gone, the atmosphere of paternalism and affection which he radiated faded instantly. The Colonel's face was in repose now—cold, calculating, vaguely repellent. He scowled slightly.

"Now, isn't that the devil's luck?" he soliloquized. "Young Cardigan is probably the only man in Sequoia—dashed awkward if they should become interested in each other—at this time. They say he's good-looking; certainly he is educated and has acquired some worldly polish—just the kind of young fellow Shirley will find interesting and welcome company in a town like this. Many things can happen in a year—and it will be a year before I can smash the Cardigans. Damn it."

CHAPTER V.

Along the well-remembered streets of Sequoia Bryce Cardigan and his father walked arm in arm, their progress continuously interrupted by well-meaning but impulsive Sequoians who insisted upon halting the pair to shake hands with Bryce and bid him welcome home. In the presence of those third parties the old man quickly conquered the agitation he had felt at this long-deferred meeting with his son, and when presently they left the business section of the town and turned into a less-frequented street, his emotion assumed the character of a quiet joy, evidenced in a more erect bearing and a firmer tread, as if he strove, despite his seventy-six years, not to appear incongruous as he walked beside his splendid son.

I wish I could see you more clearly," he said presently. His voice as well as his words expressed profound regret, but there was no hint of despair or heart-break now.

Bryce, who up to this moment had refrained from discussing his father's misfortunes, drew the old man a little closer to his side.

"What's wrong with your eyes, pal?" he queried. He did not often address his parent, after the fashion of most sons, as "Father," "Dad," or "Pop," They were closer to each other than that, and a rare sense of perfect comradeship found expression, on Bryce's part, in such salutations as "pal," "partner" and, infrequently, "old sport."

"Cataracts, son," his father answered. "Merely the penalty of old age."

"But can't something be done about it?" demanded Bryce. "Can't they be cured somehow or other?"

"Certainly they can. But I shall have to wait until they are completely matured and I have become completely blind; then a specialist will perform an operation on my eyes, and in all probability my sight will be restored for a few years. However, I haven't given the matter a great deal of consideration. And I am about ready to quit now. I'd like to, in fact; I'm tired."

"Oh, but you can't quit until you've seen your redwoods again," Bryce reminded him. "I suppose it's been a long time since you've visited the Valley of the Giants; your long exile from the wood-goblins has made you a trifle gloomy, I'm afraid."

John Cardigan nodded. "I haven't seen them in a year and a half, Bryce. Last time I was up, I slipped between the logs on that old skid-road and like to broke my old fool neck."

"Pal, it wasn't fair of you to make me stay away so long. If I had only known—if I had remotely suspected——"

"You'd have spoiled everything—of course. Don't scold me, son. You're all I have now, and I couldn't bear to send for you until you'd had your fling." His trembling old hand crept over and closed upon his boy's hand, so firm but free from signs of toil. "It was my pleasure, Bryce," he continued, "and you wouldn't deny me my choice of sport, would you? Remember, lad, I never had a boyhood; I never had a college education, and the only real travel I have ever had was when I worked my way around Cape Horn as a foremast hand, and all I saw then was water and hardships; all I've seen since is my little world here in Sequoia and in San Francisco."

"You've sacrificed enough—too much—for me, Dad."

"It pleased me to give you all the advantages I wanted and couldn't afford until I was too old and too busy to consider them. Besides, it was your mother's wish. And you have enjoyed your little run, haven't you?" he concluded wistfully.

"I have, Dad." Bryce's great hand closed over the back of his father's neck; he shook the old man with mock ferocity. "Stubborn old lumberjack!" he chided.

John Cardigan shook with an inward chuckle, for the loving abuse his boy had formed a habit of heaping on him never failed to thrill him. Instinctively Bryce had realized that tonight obvious sympathy copiously expressed was not the medicine for his father's bruised spirit,; hence he elected to regard the latter's blindness as a mere temporary annoyance, something to be considered lightly, if at all; and it was typical of him now that the subject had been discussed briefly, to resolve never to refer to it again.

Mother

"California Syrup of Figs" is Child's Best Laxative

Beware! Say "California" or you may not get the genuine "California Syrup of Figs" which doctors recommend for babies and children of all ages. Nothing else cleans the little bowels and regulates the child's stomach and liver so gently, so thoroughly. Directions on each bottle. But you must say "California." Don't be talked into an imitation fig syrup which hasn't the delicious, fruity taste or the perfect "laxative physic" action.

"Tomorrow morning I'm going to put a pair of overalls on you, arm you with a tin can and a swab, and set you to greasing the skidways. Partner, you've deceived me."

"Oh, nonsense. If I had whimpered, that would only have spoiled everything."

"Nevertheless, you were forced to cable me to hurry home."

"I summoned you the instant I realized I was going to need you."

"No, you didn't, John Cardigan. You summoned me because, for the first time in your life, you were panicky and let yourself get out of hand."

His father nodded slowly. "And you aren't over it yet," Bryce continued, his voice no longer bantering but lowered affectionately. "What's the trouble, Dad? Trot out your old panic and let me inspect it. Trouble must be very real when it gets my father on the run."

"It is, Bryce, very real indeed. As I remarked before, I've lost your heritage for you." He sighed. "I waited till you would be able to come home and settle down to business; now you're home; and there isn't any business to settle down to."

Bryce chuckled, for he was indeed far from being worried over business matters, his consideration now being entirely for his father's peace of mind. "All right," he retorted, "Father has lost his money and we'll have to let the servants go and give up the old home. That part of it is settled; and weak, anemic, tenderly nurtured little Bryce Cardigan must put his turkey on his back and go into the woods looking for a job as a lumberjack. . . Busted, eh? Did I or did I not hear the six o'clock whistle blow at the mill? Bet you a dollar I did."

"Oh, I have title to everything—yet,"

"How I do have to dig for good news! Then it appears we still have a business; indeed, we may always have a business, for the very fact that it is going but not quite gone implies a doubt as to its ultimate departure, and perhaps we may yet scheme a way to retain it. If we can save enough out of the wreck to insure you your customary home comforts, I shan't cry, partner. I have a profession to fall back on. Yes, sirree. I own a sheep-skin, and it says I'm an electrical and civil engineer."

"What!"

"I said it. An electrical and civil engineer. Slipped one over on you at college, John Cardigan, when all the time you thought I was having a good time."

"Bu-bu-but——"

"It drives me wild to have a man sputter at me. I'm an electrical and civil engineer. I tell you, and my two years of travel have been spent studying the installation and construction of big plants abroad."

"My dear boy! And you've got your degree?"

"Partner, I have a string of letters after my name like the tail of a comet."

"You comfort me," the old man answered simply. "I have reproached myself with the thought that I reared you with the sole thought of making a lumberman out of you—and when I saw your lumber business slipping through my fingers——"

"You were sorry I didn't have a profession to fall back on, eh? Or were you fearful lest you had raised the usual rich man's son? If the latter, you did not compliment me, pal. I've never forgotten how hard you always strove to impress me with a sense of the exact weight of my responsibility as your successor."

"How big are you now?" his father queried suddenly.

"Well, sir," Bryce answered, for his father's pleasure putting aside his normal modesty, "I'm six feet two inches tall, and I weigh two hundred pounds in the pink of condition. I have a forty-eight-inch chest, with five and a half inches chest-expansion, and a reach as long as a gorilla's. My underpinning is good, too; I'm not one of these fellows with spidery legs and a barrel-chest. I can do a hundred yards in ten seconds; I'm no slouch of a swimmer; and at Princeton they say I made football history."

"That is very encouraging, my boy—very. Ever do any boxing?"

"Quite a little. I'm fairly up in the manly art of self-defense."

The old man wagged his head approvingly, and they had reached the gate of the Cardigan home before he spoke again. "There's a big buck woods-boss up in Pennington's camp," he remarked irrelevantly. "He's a French Canadian imported from northern Michigan by Colonel Pennington. I dare say he's the only man in this country who measures up to you physically. He can fight with his fists and wrestle quite cleverly, I'm told. His name is Jules Rondeau, and he's top dog among the lumberjacks. They say he's the strongest man in the county." He unlatched the gate. "Folks used to say that about me once," he continued wistfully. "Ah, if I could have my eyes to see you meet Jules Rondeau!"

The front portal of the quaint old Cardigan residence opened, and a silver-haired lady came out on the porch and hailed Bryce. She was Mrs. Tully, John Cardigan's old housekeeper, and almost a mother to Bryce. "Oh, here's my boy!" she cried, and a moment later found herself encircled by Bryce's arms and saluted with a hearty kiss.

As he stepped into the familiar entrance-hall, Bryce paused, raised his head and sniffed suspiciously, like a bird-dog. Mrs. Tully, arms akimbo, watched him pleasurably. "I smell something," he declared, and advanced a step down the hall for another sniff; then, in exact imitation of a foxhound, he gave tongue and started for the kitchen. Mrs. Tully, waddling after, found him "pointing" two hot blackberry pies which had a few minutes previously been taken from the oven. He was baying lugubriously.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

BECAME SO THIN SHE WAS AFRAID

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Made Her Well, Strong and Vigorous

MADAME ARTHUR BEAUCHER

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"I suffered terribly from *Constipation and Dyspepsia* for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headache, and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened and saw several physicians who, however, did not seem able to help me.

At last a friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and soon I felt some relief. I continued with 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a short time, the Constipation was banished, I felt no more pains or headache or the disagreeable sensations that follow dyspepsia. *Now I am well, strong and vigorous.*"

Madame ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

"I'm still a pie-hound, Mrs. Tully, and you're still the same dear, thoughtful soul. How many did you make?"

"Two."

"May I have one all for myself, Mrs. Tully?"

"Indeed you may, my dear."

"Thank you, but I do not want it for myself. Mrs. Tully, will you please wrap one of those wonderful pies in a napkin and the instant George Sea Otter comes in with the car, tell him to take the pie over to Colonel Pennington's house and deliver it to Miss Sumner? There's a girl who doubtless thinks she has tasted pie in her day, and I want to prove to her that she hasn't." He selected a card from his card-case, sat down and wrote:

"Dear Miss Sumner:

"Here is a priceless hot wild-blackberry pie, especially manufactured in my honor. It is so good I wanted you to have some. In all your life you have never tasted anything like it.

"Sincerely,
"Bryce Cardigan."

Some twenty minutes later his unusual votive offering was delivered by George Sea Otter to Colonel Pennington's Swedish maid, who promptly brought it in to the Colonel and Shirley Sumner, who were even then at dinner in the Colonel's fine burl-redwood-paneled dining room. Miss Sumner's amazement was so profound that for fully a minute she was mute, contenting herself with scrutinizing alternately the pie and the card that accompanied it. Presently she handed the card to her uncle, who affixed his pince-nez and read the epistle with deliberation.

"Isn't this young Cardigan a truly remarkable young man, Shirley?" he declared. "Why, I have never heard of anything like his astounding action. If he had sent you over an armful of American Beauty roses from his father's old-fashioned garden, I could undertand it, but an infernal blackberry pie! Good heavens!"

"I told you he was different," she replied. To the Colonel's amazement

"I Told You He Was Different."

she did not appear at all amused. "Bryce Cardigan is a man with the heart and soul of a boy, and I think it was mighty sweet of him to share his pie with me. If he had sent roses, I should have suspected him of trying to 'rush' me, but the fact that he sent a blackberry pie proves that he's just a natural, simple, sane, original citizen—just the kind of person a girl can have for a dear friend without incurring the risk of having to marry him."

The Colonel noticed a calm little smile fringing her generous mouth. He wished he could tell, by intuition, what she was thinking about—and what effect a hot wild-blackberry pie was ultimately to have upon the value of his minority holding in the Laguna Grande Lumber company.

• • • • • • •

Not until dinner was finished and father and son had repaired to the library for their coffee and cigars did Bryce Cardigan advert to the subject of his father's business affairs.

"Well, John Cardigan," he declared comfortably. "Suppose you start at the beginning and tell me everything right to the end. George Sea Otter informed me that you've been having trouble with this Johnny-come-lately, Colonel Pennington. Is he the man who has us where the hair is short?"

The old man nodded.

"The Squaw creek timber deal, eh?" Bryce suggested.

Again the old man nodded. "You wrote me all about that," Bryce continued. "You had him blocked whichever way he turned—so effectually blocked, in fact, that the only pleasure he has derived from his investment since is the knowledge that he owns two thousand acres of timber with the exclusive right to pay taxes on it, walk in it, look at it and admire it—in fact, do everything except log it, mill it, and realize on his investment. It must make him feel like a bally jackass."

"On the other hand," his father reminded him, "no matter what the Colonel's feeling on that score may be, misery loves company, and not until I had pulled out of the Squaw creek country and started logging in the San Hedrin watershed, did I realize that I had been considerable of a jackass myself."

"Yes," Bryce admitted, "there can be no doubt but that you cut off your nose to spite your face."

His thoughts harked back to that first season of logging in the San Hedrin, when the cloud-burst had caught the river filled with Cardigan logs and whirled them down to the bay, to crash through the log-boom at tidewater and continue out to the open sea.

The old man appeared to divine the trend of his son's thoughts. "Yes, Bryce, that was a disastrous year," he declared. "The mere loss of the logs was a severe blow, but in addition I had to pay out quite a little money to settle with my customers. I was loaded up with low-priced orders that year, although I didn't expect to make any money. The orders were merely to keep the men employed. You understand, Bryce! I had a good crew, the finest in the country; and if I had shut down, my men would have scattered and—well, you know how hard it is to get that kind of a crew together again. Besides, I had never failed my boys before, and I couldn't bear the thought of failing them then. Half the mills in the country were shut down at the time, and there was a lot of distress among the unemployed. I couldn't do it, Bryce."

Bryce nodded. "And when you lost the logs, you couldn't fill those low-priced orders. Then the market commenced to jump and advanced three dollars in three months——"

"Exactly, my son. And my customers began to crowd me to fill those old orders. I couldn't expect them to suffer with me; my failure to perform my contracts, while unavoidable, nevertheless would have caused them a serious loss, and when they were forced to buy elsewhere, I paid them the difference between the price they paid my competitors and the price at which they orginally placed their orders with me. And the delay caused them further loss."

He smoked meditatively for a minute. "I've always been land-poor," he explained apologetically. "Whenever I had idle money, I put it into timber in the San Hedrin watershed, because I realized that some day the railroad would build in from the south, tap that timber and double its value. I've not as yet found reason to doubt the wisdom of my course; but"—he sighed—"the railroad is a long time coming!"

John Cardigan here spoke of a most important factor in the situation. The crying need of the country was a feeder to some transcontinental railroad. By reason of natural barriers, Humboldt county was not easily accessible to the outside world except from the sea, and even this avenue of ingress and egress would be closed for days at a stretch when the harbor bar was on a rampage. With the exception of a strip of level, fertile land, perhaps five miles wide and thirty miles long and contiguous to the seacoast, the heavily timbered mountains to the north, east, and south rendered the building of a railroad that would connect Humboldt county with the outside world a profoundly difficult and expensive task.

"Don't worry, Dad. It will come," Bryce assured his father. "It's bound to."

"Yes, but not in my day. And when it comes, a stranger may own your San Hedrin timber and reap the reward of my lifetime of labor."

Again a silence fell between them, broken presently by the old man. "That was a mistake—logging in the San Hedrin," he observed. "I had my lesson that first year, but I didn't heed it. If I had abandoned my camps there, pocketed my pride, paid Colonel Pennington two dollars for his Squaw creek timber, and rebuilt my old logging road, I would have been safe to-day. But I was stubborn; I'd played the game so long, you know—I didn't want to let that man Pennington outgame me. It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and besides, I was obsessed with the need of protecting your heritage from attack in any direction."

John Cardigan straightened up in his chair and laid the tip of his right index finger in the center of the palm of his left hand. "Here was the situation, Bryce: The center of my palm represents Sequoia; the ends of my fingers represent the San Hedrin timber twenty miles south. Now, if the railroad built in from the south, you would win. But if it built in from Grant's Pass, Oregon, on the north from the base of my hand, the terminus of the line would be Sequoia, twenty miles from your timber in the San Hedrin watershed!"

Bryce nodded. "In which event," he replied, "we would be in much the same position with our San Hedrin timber as Colonel Pennington is with his Squaw creek timber. We would have the comforting knowledge that we owned it and paid taxes on it but couldn't do a god-burned thing with it!"

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

"Right you are! The thing to do, then, as I viewed the situation, Bryce, was to acquire a body of timber north of Sequoia and be prepared for either eventuality. And this I did."

Silence again descended upon them; and Bryce, gazing into the open fireplace, recalled an event in that period of his father's activities: Old Bill Henderson had come up to their house to dinner one night, and quite suddenly, in the midst of his soup, the old fox had glared across at his host and bellowed:

"John, I hear you've bought six thousand acres up in Township nine. Going to log it or hold it for investment?"

"It was a good buy," Cardigan had replied enigmatically; "so I thought I'd better take it at the price. I suppose Bryce will log it some day."

"Then I wish Bryce wasn't such a boy, John. See here, now, neighbor. I'll 'fess up. I took that money Pennington gave me for my Squaw creek timber and put it back into redwood in Township nine, slam-bang up against your holdings there. John, I'd build a mill on tidewater if you'd sell me a site, and I'd log my timber if——"

"I'll sell you a mill-site, Bill, and I won't stab you to the heart, either. Consider that settled."

"That's bully, John; but still, you only dispose of part of my troubles. There's twelve miles of logging-road to build to get my logs to the mill, and I haven't enough ready money to make the grade. Better throw in with me, John, and we'll build the road and operate it for our joint interest."

"I'll not throw in with you, Bill, at my time of life. I don't want to have the worry of building, maintaining, and operating twelve miles of private railroad. But I'll loan you—the money you need to build and equip the road. In return you are to shoulder all the grief and worry of the road and give me a ten-year contract at a dollar and a half per thousand feet, to haul my logs down to tidewater with your own. My minimum haul will be twenty-five million feet annually, and my maximum fifty million——"

"Sold!" cried Henderson. And it was even so.

Bryce came out of his reverie. "And now?" he queried of his father.

(To be Continued)

GIRLS! HAVE THICK, SOFT, HEAVY HAIR

A 35-cent bottle of "Danderine" will not only rid your scalp of destructive dandruff and stop falling hair, but immediately your hair seems twice as abundant and so wondrous glossy. Let "Danderine" save your hair. Have lots of long, heavy hair, radiant with life and beauty.

Do you take cold easily ? Then your system needs such a tonic as Wampole's Cod Liver Oil. For sale at WALLACE'S.

LUMBER

Cedar Posts, Shingles and Lath.

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STAIRWORK and Interior Trim.

ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street.

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MRS. JOHNSTON'S

Market Square

A Few Fur Sets

Pre-War Prices.

Fur Re-modelling and Repairing Satisfactorily done.

Also a few

Georgette, Crepe-de-Chene, and Silk Waists, below cost.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Next door to Allen's.

11-6-m

The Law

as amended Nov. 10, 1919

THIS Referendum on April 18 is to ratify a new federal law, namely, the Canada Temperance Act, as recently amended by Dominion Parliament.

If a majority of the people of Ontario vote in favor of the Canada Temperance Act as amended, then, in the exact words of the law, it follows:

1. "No person shall import, send, take or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor.
2. "No person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province.
3. "The carriage or importation of intoxicating liquor through such province shall only be by means of a common carrier by water or by railway and not otherwise, and during the time any intoxicating liquor is being so transported or carried no person shall open or break or allow to be opened or broken, any package or vessel containing such intoxicating liquor, or drink, or use or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom."

NOTE.—This law does not prohibit importation of liquors to be used for sacramental, medicinal, manufacturing or commercial purposes, or the importation of such liquors as are permitted to be sold by the laws of the Province.

"Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?"

Vote—and Vote, "Yes"

Close the door to imported "booze"

Ontario Referendum Committee

18

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Felt hats are chic, and may be had in lovely colorings.

Full overskirts made of looped draperies are seen on models.

Coats and Tuxedo sweaters are still in vogue, especially in brushed wool.

The newest flower girdles have artificial flowers appliqued flat against a ribbon foundation.

Braided bands, beaded trimmings and spangles have lost none of their popularity.

A noticeable feature of this year's shoe buckles is that they are smaller than last year's.

Appliques of broadcloth, velvet or duvetyn on crepes and chiffons are a feature.

Many of the suit coats button tight to the neck, have long tailored sleeves and are three-quarter length.

Many walking boots and street shoes in russet are shown. In fact, there is a vogue for brown footwear because of the many shades of brown in garments.

Overblouses of every desirable color imaginable, from tomato red down through all the smart brown tones and grays and navy blues are exquisitely beaded.

An attractive new veil is a fine, plain mesh, with lavish embroidery on the part which is arranged over the hat. It is worn with a plain hat.

VELVET AND GRAY SQUIRREL

This circular cape of velvet and gray squirrel is decidedly reminiscent of the early sixties, as is also the frilled dancing frock under it.

MAKE CAMISOLE OF HANDKIES

Garment Easy to Construct by Using Soft Kerchiefs With Embroidered or Scalloped Edges.

Take three soft handkerchiefs of fine material and with embroidered or scalloped edges. Fold each handkerchief diagonally through the middle and press the creases well with a moderately hot iron. With sharp scissors cut along the lines thus made; you will now have six triangular pieces of equal size. Cut the insertion to whatever lengths are required, which can be ascertained by measuring. There should be two long rows, with plenty of length allowed for fullness, for the top of the garment; two center strips to meet in points at the front and at the back, each crossing the shoulder without a seam; two short strips for use at the joining of the front and the back, and two short rows for each armhole.

The easiest way to put the sections together is to pin them in the proper position on a large sheet of paper and then tack the strips of insertion into place and remove the paper. In putting the front of the camisole together leave the left edge of the center section free for an opening. Sew small pearl buttons on the under edge and small loops on the insertion.

After you have joined all the sections, fit the garment on the wearer if possible; it will probably be necessary to draw in both back and front at the top with small gathers. Add the yoke, made of double strips of insertion, and the armhole rows and finish them with a lace edge to match. Through the openwork of the lace run a narrow ribbon for gathering; instead of ribbon a crocheted lingerie cord may be used that is made with a simple chain stitch of white thread of a weight suited to the texture of the lace. Finish the bottom with a narrow tape.

NEW SHADE FOR MILLINERY

"Dandelion Yellow" Is Color Featured in Spring Headgear; Traveling Hats of Heavy Silk.

Touching upon what will be worn, it is announced that a new shade called "dandelion yellow" featured in spring millinery, as are pastels. Peach, apricot and lavender are among the popular hues for winter resort wear. Luster satin with hair braid and straw and linen crash will also have their day.

Traveling hats of heavy silk are close fitting brims or turban shaped with trimming of ostrich showers and wings. Garden hats are chiefly of light-colored transparent hair-braid, ribbon and flower-trimmed, large and drooping in shape. Sports wear will favor close fitting silk crushes and the banded straw sailor will undoubtedly be chosen by many women.

A taking sports novelty is the silk-and-wool sock for women, designed to be worn with the heavy London brogue. It has the regular golf turnover below the knee, the colored band on this "roll" will match the band on the dashing sports hat for golf, hiking or boating.

BREECHES FOR FAIR SKATERS

Winsome Suits Displayed for All Who Enjoy Winter Sports—Flannel Shirts, Silk Ties.

Very good looking suits for mountain wear, skiing and skating are appearing in the shops. They consist of a knee-length coat and breeches. The best materials for these are homespuns, tweed and camel's hair cloth. One suit has a henna colored camel's hair coat and tweed breeches that exactly match it in color. Gay linings are used in the coats of such suits. The model referred to above has the coat lined with rust colored silk figured in bright blue. It is smart to wear a wool scarf to match the lining of the suit in color.

With these suits are worn striped flannel shirts and silk ties, the tie also matching the lining of the coat in color. There is great variety in the shirts. They come in plain colors, such as pale grays and light blues, and in stripes, white with blue, white with black, brown, tan or orange. They have soft convertible collars, some of which are detachable. Such a costume is usually topped by a soft velours hat. It is best to select one in brown, tan or black.

Reversed.

It was an unknown wit who scratched on the coffee-room window of a Thames-side tavern the following rebuke to the house:

"I told the waiter James to fetch me
For my pickin'
Some Beaune of '87
And a tender little chicken.
He took my order in a trice,
But as I hope for Heaven
The wine was bottled in the spring
The bird was '87."

TEA GOWN STYLES

Low Placed Waistline on Almost Every Garment.

Double Train Copied From Fashionable Evening Gown; Straight-Across Neckline in Evidence.

Tea gowns and negligees follow the lead of dresses. The moyen-age effect is quite as pronounced in these as in any street costume. The low placed waistline is seen on almost every tea gown. There is also the double train, copied from the fashionable evening gown. The straight-across neckline, too, is seen. In this respect they are exactly like the higher-necked evening dresses, which have replaced in a large measure those of low cut.

Among the newest tea gowns is one of black lace, made in the form of a straight slip. A piece of black chiffon is caught to either shoulder, forming the sleeves and ending in a long, rounding train. The neck is cut in a straight-across line.

Another dignified tea gown, also on perfectly straight lines, is developed from black chiffon velvet. There is an underslip of silver cloth, which has long, flowing sleeves of black chiffon. The overdress is sleeveless. At the hem it is slashed to reveal the dull silver lining.

Lace and velvet are combined quite as frequently and as attractively in tea gowns as in evening dresses. A favorite method of evolving a velvet and lace gown of this sort is to make a straight slip of the velvet and a long coat of lace. Of course, it is less expensive to make the coat of chiffon and trim it with lace. A most attractive model has a slip of periwinkle blue velvet and a chiffon coat edged with old lace.

The vogue for dyed lace quite naturally finds its way into the realm of tea gowns. Even more beautiful effects can be worked out in tea gowns than in dresses.

PERMIT DISPLAY OF CHARMS

New Fashions Provide Styles for Women With Attractive Necks and Arms.

If a woman has a beautiful neck and shoulder line it is one of her greatest assets, and Dame Fashion, recognizing this, is kind enough to introduce styles which will allow the fortunate possessor to emphasize it.

If a sleeve is a set-in one the material is cut well away from the edge of the shoulder so that the curve of the top of the arm may be seen. With frocks the sleeve is usually attached to a fitted lining or foundation, while on suits this result is obtained by the manner in which the sleeve is extended into the body of the garment itself.

The kimono sleeve is also of a type which fits closely to the shoulder revealing its line, while the dropped shoulder which also gives this effect, and which has been seen to a certain extent, will be a prominent feature next spring, being used on suits and wraps as well as on frocks.

The three-quarter length sleeve or one even shorter seems to be the prevailing mode at present, but the woman with the overplump arm should beware; for while the woman with the slender, well proportioned arm, can wear this mode to advantage, the stout woman must remember that nothing will so detract from her appearance as will the short sleeve.

JEWELRY ADDS TO BEAUTY

The bracelet of black grosgrain with its jeweled clasp is a novelty, as is the serpent of brilliants that winds around a fair arm in a fascinating manner, while a string of pearls and a bracelet of silverite and sapphires are things that appeal.

Beauty Fads.

The wise woman is beginning to realize that many of the so-called beauty fads are really useful in the development of her natural inheritance. She no longer pays any attention to the long-faded moralist who tells her that her features, her form and her complexion should remain as nature planned them. She knows that nature makes many mistakes, and it is the sensible woman who insists upon trying to correct them instead of sitting down and bemoaning her fate.

Electricity for Aged Hands.

The aged hand has been a source of much mortification and anxiety to the woman who has left her '30s and her '40s behind her. Yet electricity, that prime aid in the rejuvenation of beauty, has come to her assistance and now the woman who has [illegible] many years to her credit, [illegible] care to [illegible] that [illegible] beauty parlors, [illegible] comfortably in a reclining chair and renews the youth of her hands by electrical treatment.

'To him that hath shall be given' -

Was the Biblical version of our modern saying: "Nothing succeeds like success." So it was with Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., who, over 50 years ago, gave to the world a Prescription which has never been equalled as a tonic for the weaknesses of women. Many women in every hamlet, town or city will gladly testify that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did them a world of good. Ask your neighbor.

Another of this great physician's successful remedies is known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and, like the "Prescription," is now sold by druggists everywhere, in both liquid and tablets. This medicine was a success from the start, for the list of men and women all over the universe who have successfully used it for indigestion and as a blood tonic and system builder, makes an amazing total of thousands.

FASHIONS IN FURS

Short Sport Coat Favorite Among American Women.

In This Type of Wrap Milady Can Be Comfortable; It Is Always Good Looking.

Fur stands out more prominently in women's apparel this season than ever before. Not only are fur coats each costing a small fortune, but there are coat linings of fur, coat trimmings of fur, hats of fur, dresses trimmed with fur. Everywhere fur is seen in abundance, and wherever it is used it adds that last touch of lavishness now so much sought.

The American woman delights in the short sport coat of fur. In it she can be comfortable and it is always good looking. There is something about the short fur coat that is always in the well-dressed class. Then it allows so many sorts of frocks to be worn with it. The sport skirt of tweed or plaid or stripe is good; the soft satin folds of a one-piece frock look graceful when falling from a top of thick fur; serge is good with it and duvetyn is very smart. It is interesting to see the different combinations that can be made with a short fur coat and to see that most of them are astonishingly successful.

Seal is the fur that is most popularly, and, indeed, most successfully, used for these shorter coats. It combines so nicely with different materials and colors. The tall girls look fascinating when they wear lightish dresses along with short seal coats, and the short girls are at their best when the skirt that shows is of a darker tone. Then seal has another advantage; it is dressy when it must be, but at the same time it can be worn on other occasions. Once a fur coat is adopted as a part of a winter wardrobe, it is apt to be clung to closely. Nothing else, after the coziness of fur, seems as adequate for keeping out the wintry blasts.

The Chic Sport Coat of Seal With Chinchilla Collar.

Potatoes Need Plant Food.

To grow potatoes successfully an abundance of plant food is required. Experiments show that from 10 to 15 tons of manure per acre and 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre may be used with profit in fertilizing potatoes.

The application of fresh manure to the soil just before ploughing is associated with the development of [illegible], so that [illegible] manure [illegible] most [illegible] generally [illegible] manure to a good, heavy sod, preferably clover, to be ploughed down in the spring.

PURE-BRED SIRES.

Some Facts and Figures About the Milk Yield.

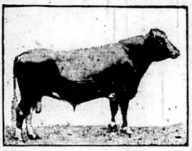
To acquaint live stock owners with the benefits resulting from the use of pure-bred sires, the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared a collection of specific facts and figures. The following incidents have just been made public:

An inferior dairy bull, Brown Bessie's Register, not only failed to increase the milk and butter-fat production of his daughters but actually lowered them.

The first five of his daughters to freshen produced in a year 2,140 pounds less of milk and 87 pounds less of butter-fat than their dams.

	Milk lbs.	Butter-fat lbs.
Dams	6,121	293
Daughters	3,981	206
Decrease	2,140	87

Compared to this record is the report on three daughters of Sultana's Virginia Lad, a good pure-bred bull. When these heifers freshened they gave the following average yearly production as 2-year-olds:



Fine Specimen of Guernsey Bull for Dairy Herd.

	Milk lbs.	Butter-fat lbs.
Daughters	9,676	519
Dams	4,992	269
Increase	4,684	250

Striking improvement due to the use of pure-bred sires is found in results obtained by the New Windsor (Md.) Bull Association. The average annual butterfat production of daughters of purebred sires compared with their dams was:

Bulls.	Dams' average.	Daughters' average.	Daughters' gain.
No. 1	208.3	270.5	62.2
No. 2	226.4	281.6	55.2
No. 3	254.0	369.5	115.5

Attention is directed to the fact that a bull's influence is equal to that of a herd of 20 cows. In a year's time the cow influences but one offspring, her own calf, whereas the average bull, siring a score of calves, influences each calf.

Calves sired by good pure-bred bulls are worth at least one-fourth more than calves of the same age sired by average grade bulls. The increased value of the calves sired by the pure-bred bull in one season will nearly balance the difference in purchase price of a good pure-bred bull over a grade.

The value of pure-bred beef bulls over the common stock is being conclusively shown by a 30-year demonstration at the Sin-a-Bar farms.

In 1913, the best of the steers sired by common bulls brought $2.25 per hundredweight, or a total of $24.91 under the top price. Two-year-old steers of the first cross from these cows sired by good pure-bred bulls brought the highest price ever paid at that time of the year in Kansas City. They sold for 40 cents per hundredweight, or a total of $5.22 per head above the top price of bulk shipment.

Recent sheep-management cost accounting on Missouri farms brought out the fact that where good pure-bred rams were used the net profits averaged 50 per cent. more than the net profits from flocks where ordinary grade rams were used.

Milk Substitutes for Calves.

Whole milk and skim-milk are becoming too expensive to be used as a feed for raising calves. Farmers and dairymen are therefore confronted with the problem of finding a satisfactory substitute for milk as a calf feed.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has been studying the problem of how to find a calf feed that would furnish in easily digestible form the food elements necessary for the young calf. A number of feeding trials have been made with a feed devised by the Dairy Department, and careful records have been kept. The results are as follows:

Beef blood when combined with corn and oil meal in proportion of 8 parts corn meal, 1 part oil meal, and 12 parts beef blood furnishes a reasonably successful milk substitute for feeding young calves. The development of the calves when on pasture indicates that the feeding of this mixture seems not to have impaired or stunted the growth impetus, as the gain in weight of calves fed the above meal was equal to the gain in weight of the milk-fed calves while on pasture.

Early Planting of Corn.

Earlier planting of large, productive varieties of corn is frequently much more profitable than the normal planting of early maturing varieties. Proof of this has been obtained in many instances, announces the chief of the bureau of plant industry, in reporting on the results of experiments conducted to demonstrate the practicability and value of the earlier planting of corn. By much earlier than normal planting it has been found that larger varieties can be profitably grown for ensilage in northern localities with much better yields than can be had from the smaller native varieties planted at the usual date.

Varieties differ, it has been found, in their ability to [illegible] and their grain production to varying stands. Prolific varieties, when given considerable space, have shown ability to increase their grain production much more satisfactorily than have the single ear varieties, because of their ability to make up for deficiency in stand.

The studies made by the Department specialists have resulted in isolating uniform types within a variety. It has been found that so-called varieties of corn are largely conglomerates of many distinct types, and to arrive at basic facts in breeding work it is necessary to segregate these uniform types.

REDRYING TOBACCO.

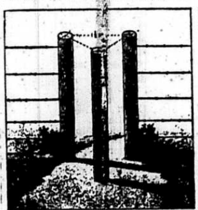
Process Requires Use of Expensive Special Equipment.

While it is often possible to store perfectly sound tobacco in such condition that it will keep satisfactorily from one year to another if the atmospheric conditions are favorable, it sometimes proves impossible to prevent the tobacco becoming musty and even moulding even though every precaution is taken in the baling and storing of it. Trouble is usually experienced in years of heavy rainfall, and the tobacco seems particularly liable to damage during the continued warm, damp periods frequently occurring in the months of May and June. As the atmospheric conditions which will prevail are unknown, and since musty tobacco is objectionable to prospective buyers, and mould may cause the tobacco to be a total loss to the grower, it would seem advisable for any grower who anticipates holding his crop to make it as safe as possible by having it processed or redried.

Broadly speaking, the processing consists of passing the tobacco through a machine, specially constructed for the purpose, in which all of the natural moisture is first dried out of the tobacco, then it is cooled, and finally steamed into sufficient case to permit of baling. Tobacco which has been properly processed or redried can be kept indefinitely if stored in a dry place. However, the process is not so simple as it sounds, and since the services of a skilled operator as well as special equipment, which is expensive, are necessary, the processing can be done only by some organization or company having the necessary equipment and a skilled operator.

Gate Is Made Stock Proof.

A short-cut path across a field to an electric car line was blocked by the owner, who fenced it with wire and turned cattle in to graze. Since the path saved a great many steps, he received many protests. The owner gave permission to the pedestrians to put in a gate at each end of the path that would permit them to pass, but prevent the escape of cattle. This was done in the manner illustrated.



To Enable Pedestrians to Pass Through a Field Without Danger of Cattle Escaping, a Gate Was Built of Three Posts.

An opening was cut in the fence, 1⅓ feet wide, a post placed on each side, and a third post midway between them, about 1½ feet from the fence line. The arrangement proved to be quite satisfactory.—W. W. Baumeister in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Selection In Stock Breeding.

Aside from mere increase in numbers, the purpose which the live stock breeder is likely to have in mind fall under two, more or less distinct heads, namely, production of a uniform product, and improvement. A uniform product depends on such control over the heredity of the stock that matings can be made with the assurance that the offspring will be of a certain definite type for which there is a demand. Improvement is, of course, closely related to control over heredity, but the methods which give the greatest control are not necessarily those which lead to the most rapid improvement.

In a broad sense the whole subject of practical breeding comes under the head of selection. The most obvious basis for such selection is the performance of the animals themselves. Unfortunately, the merits of most kinds of live stock can not be measured directly. The study of conformation as an index of useful qualities has accordingly held a high place as a basis for selection of breeding stock. The stock judging has this for its purpose. An animal of good breeding is a better one to breed than one of equal individual merit but of mixed or common breeding. Pedigree, though often misused, is a valuable aid to selection, apart from its showing a general policy of mating. The soundest basis of all for selection of breeding stock is the record of past performance as a breeder, provided the record is sufficiently extensive to give a fair test.

USING FERTILIZER.

It Secures Better Results When Mixed With Soil.

Because it is a practice with some farmers to mix grass and clover seed with fertilizer before sowing, and because the question is often asked whether fertilizer will increase or decrease the germination of the seed mixed with it, experiments have been made by experts of the Virginia Experiment Station to determine the effect of several different fertilizers on the germination of different seeds including seed of grasses and clovers. A summary of the results of these experiments shows that the effect of different fertilizers on the germination of seeds depends to a large extent on the soil type, kind of seed, and the method of applying the fertilizer.

Two types of soil were used in the experiments, one a silt loam and the other a sandy loam soil.

The fertilizers used were, air slaked lime, sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, and nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, both alone and in combinations, and the fertilizers were applied both broadcast and in the row. The following are some of the results obtained, and conclusions arrived at by the experimenters:

On the silt loam soil averages of the germination percentage of all seeds tested for each treatment, when the fertilizers were applied in the row in contact with the seed and broadcast, show that the materials applied in the row were more injurious in every instance, except that of acid phosphate. This was also true on the sandy soil with the exception of sulphate of potash and acid phosphate.

"Cascarets" for Constipation

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascaret works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

On both soil types used, the germination of corn was not materially lowered by the fertilizers applied, with the exception of lime placed in the row on the sandy loam. In this instance the germination was reduced 15 per cent.

In the case of wheat, rye, and oats, the effect of the different fertilizers applied was not very decided on either soil type.

The fertilizers, when applied to the row, were especially injurious to timothy in the silt loam soil, while the effect was not near so evident on the sandy loam.

The harmful effect of the fertilisers on red top was more noticeable on the sandy loam than on the silt loam.

With a few exceptions, the fertilizers applied, either broadcast or in the row did not lower the percentage of germination of alfalfa and red clover on the silt loam soil. However, the injurious effect was pronounced on the sandy loam, especially when the materials were applied in the row.

"It is difficult to give definite recommendations in regard to the use of fertilizers and state their probable effect on the germination of seeds," say the experimenters. "It seems that the results are modified by several factors. However, it would not likely be an advisable practice to decrease to any great extent the standard rates of planting seeds when fertilizers are used, especially when the seed and fertiliezrs are sown in contact. There is a tendency on the part of many growers to use less seed to the acre than ordinarily recommended for their soils. Particularly is this true in regard to wheat, and the seeds of hay and pasture grasses and clovers. Should a farmer have reason to believe that fertilizers will have an injurious effect on the germination of the seed to be planted, it would in most instances be the better practice to increase the rate of seeding rather than decrease the amount of fertilizer to be used. It would, in this case, be more advisable not to plant the seed in direct contact with the fertilizer, but first mix the fertilizer with the soil."

How Far Can It Go?

The Country Gentleman does not stop here and now to argue the question, but in the most solemn tones it warns the country to beware how it goes far in this mad road toward what it may call restoration of pre-war conditions.

The farmer is about at the end of his resources. He is no longer spurred on by patriotism, he is very tired of long hard days, and machinery is going up in price. If now his income is to be hammered down at one end and cut off at the other, he can be easily driven out of business, except as to producing what he himself needs to consume.

It is well to think of this phase of the problem before deciding that the farmer shall be the goat for all purposes in our readjustment. This sudden and violent manipulation of the wheat market without regard to the law of supply and demand should be cause of alarm, especially to the consumer.

To hammer down the price of sugar that never did represent in value the price it reached is one thing; to do it upon wheat, which was already our cheapest commodity, is another. The fool who sat upon the limb to cut it off is a philosopher compared with the man who would begin the adjustment of prices on the farmer's commodities.

Feather-Eating.

Every attempt should be made to prevent the spread of feather-eating in the farm poultry flock. It apparently arises from the desire of the hens for something which is lacking in the rations. As soon as one individual is affected it should be immediately removed. Keep the birds free from lice and vermin, and make sure that the rations contain plenty of green and animal foods. The easiest method of correcting feather-eating is to prevent it commencing, by feeding a well-balanced ration.

Protect Woods From Fire.

A tree will make a million matches—a match may destroy a million trees.

Take no chances with lighted matches, tobacco, brush or camp fire.

Suggests Diet of Blood.

If proposals made by Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobors in Canada, are adopted, as he hopes that they will be, the eating of meat in the civilized world will be entirely done away with, and a diet of preserved blood, drawn from live cattle, will take its place. Mr. Veregin has made repeated tests and is convinced that the form of sustentation that he proposes will be far more beneficial to the human race than meat can be, and further, that its world-wide adoption will cause the world's supply of cattle to be replenished in a very short space of time.

A Canadian Railway Chief.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the newly-organized Canadian National Railways, was born in Scotland. At the age of sixteen he joined the Glasgow, Barrhead and Kilmarnock Railway as a clerk, [illegible]. Eight years later he came to Canada, and went into the accounting department of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. Twenty years later he was made vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, and during [illegible] served with half a dozen lines, small and large, in Canada and the United States.

Flight of Wild Geese.

When flocks of wild ducks and geese have to go long distances they form a triangle to cleave the air more easily, and the most courageous bird flies at the foremost angle. As this is a very fatiguing post, another bird ere long takes the place of the exhausted leader.

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort—free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 4

BEATING THE DEVIL.

If you wish for a job that's worth notice
And one that will stand any test ;
To the Hospital bring your old footwear,
For our work is all of the best.
We do work for rich or for poor,
And favors to no man we give ;
But we satisfy one like another,
Our motto is "Live and let live."
Our leather is good and prices right,
And we'll treat you as a friend ;
For we need you, as you need us,
And we are here your (soles) to mend.

Dear People :

Again we take pleasure in having a little chat with you. In the first place we wish to thank you for past favors for we are certainly making new friends and sticking to the old ones. We must tell you the secret of our success is unequalled, as also is our material. We keep good leather, and good leather keeps us. Hand sewn work is our specialty and we never neglect to supervise all jobs and advise you as to what is the proper way they should be fixed for we have had years of practical experience and on any subjects pertaining to footwear, we can and will give you our advice freely. We also sharpen skates and keep a good supply of skate straps. Try us for the best brand of shoepacks in town, also for Polishes, Laces and Insoles. We buy and sell second hand boots.

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

La France

Beauty Lotion

Gives the complexion an extraordinary smoothness,—freshness—and clearness in 4 weeks.

Money refunded if it does not.

For sale at

Hooper's Drug Store

Mitts & Gloves at Special Prices.

Boys' Pigskin, faced or split Horsehide Mitts, warm knit wrist all sizes.

Special 50c.

Men's split Horsehide or Pigskin faced comfort Mitts, lined and knit wrists. Splendid for rough work.

Special 75c.

Men's Fine Gloves in Tan, Brown or Grey Suede, unusual values at

$1.75, 2.00, 2.50

Men's Fine Suede Mitts, with elastic cuff, Grey or Brown

Special $2.00

Drop in and look over the Biggest Mitt Stock in Town.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Cross Cut Saws and Axes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

The ice in the river commenced to break up on Sunday.

A meeting of the County Council is called for Tuesday, March 15th, at 2 p.m.

Pure Boiled Oil and Genuine White Lead always in stock at lowest prices at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Plenty of fresh fish, White fish, Salmon, Pickerel, Halibut and Oysters at FRANK H. PERRY'S. 13-a

If you require real Horse Powders, go to Knight's. They are made on the premises from an Old Country recipe. 13-c

Owing to the bad condition of the market for canned goods, the Napanee Canning Co. will not operate their factory in Napanee this coming season.

Saturday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock the firemen had a run to the residence of Mr. Fred Perry, where a small blaze had started in the kitchen. No damage resulted.

March is the month when all residents of the town should see that their stove pipes and chimneys are clean and free from soot. It may be the means of saving a lot of trouble and loss from fire.

Champ Clark died in Washington on Thursday, March 3rd, at 2.10 p.m., in his seventy-first year, and within two days of his retirement from the house of representatives after a service of 26 years.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scrimshaw, Deseronto, on Feb. 16th, Rev. R. Bamforth officiating, when their eldest daughter, Beatrice Lillian, became the bride of Burt Alexander Atkinson, Whitby, Ont.

Adolphustown Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. H. M. Johnston, Wednesday, Mar. 9th, at 2 p.m. Members are urgently requested to attend. Mrs. Robertson, District President, is expected to address the meeting and also sewing for the General Hospital.

Seth Benson, aged seventy-two, for years engaged in the meat business in Oswego, N. Y., and who previously for years had been engaged in the fish business in Deseronto, Ont., died suddenly while sitting in a chair in his home at Oswego. Heart trouble was given as the cause of death.

The death occurred at the residence of her son in Syracuse, N.Y., on Wednesday last, of Jane Alice Casey, wife of the late Hiram W. Casey, formerly of Kingston and Adolphustown. The deceased was for years a prominent member of Queen street Methodist church, Kingston, and taught Sunday School. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. R. J. Carson, Kingston, and one son in Syracuse, N.Y. The funeral took place on Friday.

Mrs. Frank W. Tompkins, Newburgh, passed away at her residence, on Wednesday last, after an illness of about ten days from pneumonia. Deceased had been an invalid for the past four years, but was thought to be improving, when pneumonia developed. She is survived by her husband, three sons and one daughter, also her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Vanalstine, Napanee. The funeral took place from her late residence on Friday afternoon.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 27th, Maple Vein farm, the residence of Harvey Weed, was the scene of a pleasant little party when their recently married daughter, and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lucas, along with some friends from Napanee, paid them a surprise visit. The young couple were making a farewell visit before taking their departure to their new home at Beamsville, where they intend to take up their residence on a fruit farm. They left with many good wishes for success.

Recent reports from Russia disclose a situation "which may result in the complete overthrow of Soviet rule," says Central News Helsingfors correspondence. Fighting is proceeding in many parts of Russia, with Petrograd and Moscow as the centres of the revolutionary movement, the reports add. Petrograd fighting is of gigantic proportions, according to reports, for three hundred thousand strikers are declared to be arrayed against the Soviet troops, the number of which is unknown.

Evidence of the value of prohibition continues to come in. Here is the latest. The Western Mercury of Plymouth, one of the leading papers of the west of England, reports that the people of Cornwall are feeling the effect of American prohibition, as thousands of dollars have recently come from America to assist immigrants. One man, writing home to his wife, said : "I can send you twelve pounds (normally about fifty-five to sixty dollars) a month, and I thank God for prohibition which enables me to do it." Another proof that right is might.

Albert Anson Miller, one of Fredericksburgh's oldest residents, passed away on Feb. 27th. Deceased was born at Bath, and was the son of the late Peter and Esther Miller. He is the last to pass away of a family of ten. Mr. Miller made his home for the last thirty years with Robert Madden, on the York Road, near Napanee. Mr. Miller was seventy-nine years of age, and was smart till the last. Although he has been blind for nine years, he was always of a cheery disposition and will be greatly missed by all who knew him. Mr. Miller was never married. Andrew, Robert and Ben Miller, of Bath, are nephews.

PERSONALS

Mr. Ray Denison returned to Detroit last week.

Mr. J. L. Boyes is in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. C. H. Spencer is spending a week in Sarnia.

Miss Marion Wilson spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. Fred Cornell, Toronto, is spending a few days in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Miller are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. D. W. Spencer returned last week from East Aurora, N.Y.

Mrs. F. F. Miller has been spending the past week in Toronto.

Mrs. E. M. Bartlett, of New York, is in town visiting her sister Miss Blewett.

Mrs. McKinnon and little son, Renfrew, are visiting her mother, Mrs. W. C. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly were in Toronto last week attending the Shriner's ball.

Mr. J. M. Hughes, Toronto, spent a few days ast week with friends in Roblin.

Mrs. Hiram Sills spent a few days last week with Mrs. Ezra Huffman, Hay Bay.

Mrs. Golding and two children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peterson.

Miss Louise Harshaw spent last week in Kingston, the guest of Miss Agnes Bellhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harrison and family, Richmond, are removing this week to Newburgh.

Mr. J. F. Killorin, Duluth, Minn., spent last week with his brother, Mr. Paul Killorin.

Miss May Reid, Pleasant Valley, spent the week-end the guest of Miss Elizabeth Mellow, Enterprise.

Mr. J. W. DeWitt who has been spending the winter in Napanee, left last week for his home in Carman, Man.

Mrs. Hugh Blain, who has been the guest for the past fortnight of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Ham, has returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Dr. Griswold leaves on Wednesday for her home in Hartford, Conn. Her mother, Mrs. J. T. Soby, will accompany her.

BIRTHS

Jackson—At Napanee, on Monday, March 7th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. N. Jackson, (nee Miss Clara Bowen) a son.

DEATHS

Miller—At North Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 27th, 1921, Albert A. Miller, aged 79 years, 6 months, 22 days.

McCabe—At North Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, March 2nd, 1921, Sarah McCabe, beoved wife of Mr. Ela McCabe, aged 83 years, 4 months.

Rikley—At Richmond, on Wednesday, March 2nd, 1921, Theresa Rikley, aged 51 years, 8 months.

Tompkins—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, March 2nd, 1921, Ethel Tompkins, beloved wife of Mr. Frank Tompkins, aged 41 years, 7 months 22 days.

Scotland Yard Airplanes.

One sign of the times is that Scotland Yard has added to its machinery for the detection of crime four up-to-date airplanes, fitted with dark rooms and accessories for the speedy development of photographs.

It might be of immense value to the official unravellers of murder mysteries if they could have before them in the briefest possible time photographs relating to the crimes.

In murder cases where expert evidence is likely to play a big part a machine will be despatched to the scene as quickly as possible, and photographs obtained and developed on the return journey.

The innovation is an experiment. If it proves satisfactory, it can be taken that it will form the nucleus of an air force for speeding up detection.

Explorers.

Knud Rasmussen, Danish explorer, returned from the east coast of Greenland, late in 1919, after a study of the Eskimo tribes. He is preparing for another expedition to Greenland of five years' duration.

Another expedition, which will complete the Danish exploration of North Greenland, is under the leadership of Large Koch. His object, aside from scientific purposes, is to establish Danish sovereignty of all Greenland.

Baffin Land, considered by scientists to be one of the richest fields of research in the Far North, will be the objective of the Donald B. MacMillan expedition, planned to start next year. Mr. MacMillan visited that region last summer to complete his plans for the work of the two years he will spend there. The circumnavigation of Baffin Land has not been attempted in almost a century, and the 1,500 miles of its western coast is new territory for this explorer. His camp will probably be established about 700 miles south of Etah, on the shore of northwestern Greenland, where MacMillan's Crocker Land expedition passed four winters.

A Norwegian natural science and geological expedition is in process of organization by Dr. Olaf Holtedahl of Christiania University to Nova Zembo for next summer.

Martin-Senour, 100 per cent. pure paint. Everybody likes it. For sale only at WILSON'S Hardware.

ATTENTION

The first parade of the Napanee Company of the Frontenac Regiment will be held

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH, AT 7.30 P.M.

IN THE ARMOURIES

and every evening this week (Saturday excepted). Dress—Civilian.

BY ORDER.

G. P. CARR, Major,
Officer Commanding "B" Company Frontenac Regiment.

Our First Formal Spring Millinery Opening will be held on Friday and Saturday, March 18th and 19th

This season we have planned our openings on a larger scale than ever. Mannequins costumed from crown to toe in the very latest spring modes will parade for you, exhibiting bright, dashing, artistic millinery, the new Suit and Coat silhouettes, the charming lines in dresses, the new sport skirts, novelty sweaters, featuring in all a complete wardrobe for your spring and summer requirements.

Lovely merchandise displays throughout the store, depicting newest weaves, newest spring colorings, newest trimmings will also be interesting. DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

NEW MILLINERY NOW READY FOR EARLY SPRING

Buyers, Brighten up Your Winter Costumes With a Smart New Hat.

"Abraham Lincoln" once said, "If you don't believe in the sway of fashion go to church with your wife's hat on."

Smart, clever, Easter Bonnets, fresh from the workrooms of foremost Canadian milliners have found a berth in our showrooms. You will be charmed with these new creations, brilliant in style, color and effect, which now await your choosing.

Many shrewd buyers are choosing now. It will be a pleasure for us to show you.

ROBINSON'S MILLINERY, Exclusive but not Expensive.

YOUR NEW EASTER SUIT SHOULD BE A QUESTION WITH YOU NOW

Solve it in our Women's Ready-to-Wear Section.

If you must have a suit and the price is no object to you, you will find that we have it here for you.

If you must have a suit and want to combine style, quality and value, you will find that we have answered your problem.

If price is a big consideration with you, we can meet your requirements.

This year our Suit Stock will range in price from $21.50 to $85.00. New suits are arriving daily. Get our prices—see our styles.

ROBINSON'S READY-TO-WEAR For Women and Misses.

BE PREPARED FOR YOUR FUTURE WASH DRESS NEEDS BY MAKING A SELECTION NOW

Our Stock of Wash Goods is well Selected and the Prices Most Reasonable.

Ginghams, Chambrays, Zephyrs, and plain colored Organdies will be the lines most favored for that Wash Dress. Plaids will be worn extensively on account of their good appearance, washing and wearing qualities.

27 inch wide Gingham in plaids, checks and stripes, in shades such as Tan, Sky, Black, Pink and Mauve, are priced at 35c., 40c. and 45c. yd.

Anderson's Scotch Zephyrs are shown in a beautiful range of plaids in colors such as Tan, Sky, Black, Pink and Mauve. 27 inch widths are 60c., 30 inch widths, regular $1.00 values, are 75c. per yd.

Duro Dye Zephyrs, for fastness of color, appearance and service, are supreme in wash fabrics. Our prices for these are very reasonable. For Ladies' Children's or Men's wear, Duro Dye fabrics are sure to satisfy. The patterns are stripes in shades of Sky, Black, Mauve and Grey, 31 in. wide, priced at 75c., 90c., $1.00 and $1.25 yd.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR SPRING

Bandings and Rufflings are fashions latest and approved style in women's neckwear for spring 21. A new assortment of these neck finishings are on display in our Neckwear Department.

Lace Bandings, Guipure and Filet lace in Vandyke point style or square block effect, in Cream, Ecru, White, priced 50c. to $2.00 yard.

Bandings of tucked net in block effect, finished with narrow guipure lace, price $1.50 yard.

Fancy Lace Collars in Filet, Guipure, or net, in long or short Tuxedo style, priced at $1.50 to $3.00 each.

Collar and cuff setts in Ecru net, trimmed with medallions and narrow lace edge, priced at $2.50 sett.

Collar and cuff setts in guipure lace, collar in Tuxedo style, priced at $2.50 sett.

Collars of washable satin in Tuxedo or round style, plain or lace trimmed, priced 75c. to $2.00 each.

Collar and cuff setts for children's dresses in ecru oriental lace, collar in round style, with cuffs to match, priced $1.25.

Lace pleatings in ecru and white, plain net pleatings in narrow widths, priced 40c. and 50c. yard.

Frilled net vesting in 18 in. width, ecru and white, priced $4.80 yd.

Tucked net vesting, lace trimmed, 18 inch width, white only, priced $4.80 yd.

BLACK SILKS OF GOOD QUALITY AT ROBINSON'S INVITE YOUR ATTENTION

Specially Featured for this Week will be SWISS SATIN DUCHESS.

If your favorite silk for the new frock, should be a satin Duchess, you will be delighted with the qualities being shown. As these silks were bought in the lowest market, you are assured of unusual value. A word in reference to the silk may be of value. These are of Swiss manufacture and can be depended upon for rich appearance and unequalled service. This is an important fact to remember. We have different weights at these special prices.

36 in. wide, regular $3.00 yd., Sale Price $2.39 per yd.
36 in. wide, regular $3.50 yd., Sale Price $3.00 per yd.
36 in. wide, regular $3.95 yd., Sale Price $3.39 per yd.
36 in. wide, regular $5.50 yd., Sale Price $3.95 per yd.
36 in. wide, regular $6.50 yd., Sale Price $4.95 per yd.

Make your selection now and reap the benefit of these special savings.

MEN'S FINE GLOVES FOR EASTER AND EARLY SPRING WEAR

Just at a time when you will be needing new gloves is the time when we have some exceptional good values to offer you.

We have re-marked every pair of Men's Unlined Gloves and you will find big values for little money.

Capes, Suedes, Deerskin, Chamoisette.

Now priced from $1.00 to $2.00 pair. Regular $1.50 to $3.00 pair.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN SPECIALLY PRICED AT $1.00

These ties are all made from real good silks, and would sell in the regular way at $1.50 up.

GOOD SHAPES. SPLENDID PATTERNS. $1.00 each.

NEW SPRING HATS FOR MEN

We are looking forward to a tremendous Hat Trade this spring. IT HAS STARTED ALREADY.

Not for years have we been able to offer such values as we have at present in stock.

Genuine Fur Hats from the best of Canadian Hatters, in up-to-date shapes.

Priced at $3.00, $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 and $5.00.

Wool Hats at $2.00 each.

BUY EARLY——BUY EARLY

SEE OUR MEN'S WINDOW NEXT THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

For the biggest Work Shirt values shown in years.

Chambry's, Khaki's Pepper and Salt.
A big saving in store for you.

The Fit of Your Frock Depends on the Cut of Your Corset

If your corset is badly constructed, your abdomen will stick out, there will be a bulging over the hips, or the surplus flesh will hang down over the top of the corset. Under these circumstances even a Parisian gown will look dowdy.

A Nemo Self-Reducing Corset

is designed for the express purpose of moulding your figure into its naturally graceful lines, and without the slightest discomfort or pressure either. Your health as well as your figure is benefited by wearing a Nemo Hygienic Corset.

A Nemo "Juspul" Self-Adjusting Brassiere

fits as you fasten, and adds the finishing touch to a modish figure.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED